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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Registered No. B. 4666

The Best Start For The Week

Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

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ABULINE
HEALTHY BABIES
HERS,
THATI

INSURANCE ESTMENTS

Chagla Asked Inquire

NEW DELHI, January 4.

India has appointed a one-man commission M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of the Bombay into the investments made by the Life In- the Mundhra Group of concerns.

An announcement to this ef- t was made here tonight in a ess communique.

The one-man commission has n set up under the Commis- n of Enquiry Act, 1952. Its ap- ntment follows the recent mand made in the Lok Sabha several members for an inde- dent and thorough inquiry the investments in Mundhra up of concerns by the Life surance Corporation.

The Finance Minister had as- ed the House that the Gov- ment would consider the stion of holding such an in- iry, but he could not indicate that time as to when such an quiry would be ordered and hat its terms of reference ould be.

The Press communique says:

During discussion in the Lok abha on December 16, 1957 bout the investment made by e Life Insurance Corporation the Mundhra Group of com- nies, the Finance Minister had mised an inquiry to ascertain facts relating to these invest- nts.

With this end in view, it has w been decided to set up a mmission under the Commis- n of Enquiry Act, 1952 consist- of Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief tice of the Bombay High urt."

"BIG SCANDAL"

the Lok Sabha several mem- s described the Corporation's estments totalling more than 1.24 crores as a "big scandal" ch they said should be fully ed and responsibility fixed the conspiracy to deprive Corporation of its sacred ."

basic charge against the ration as stated by Mr. e Gandhi (Congress) was it purchased shares worth Rs. 1.24 crores at inflated s between March and Aug- 1957 resulting in a loss capital depreciation of 27 lakhs.

While a senior Congress member called these investments as "first class scandal," another Congress member said indignantly that "it was a shame that the same administration should have been responsible for the Jeep Scandal, Sugar Scandal and now this scandal."

Mr. Feroze Gandhi had alleged that there was a "collusion between the Corporation and Mr. Mundhra in a conspiracy for the wrongful employment of public monies in support of concerns which had been found unworthy of help by the State Bank and the National Industrial Development Corporation."—UPI.

Missiles For U.S. Forces In Europe

CHICAGO, Jan. 4

General J. A. Barclay told a news conference on Friday night that American forces stationed in Europe would have ballistic missiles with a range of 1,500 miles at their disposal by next autumn.

Barclay said the missiles would be "Jupiters," but the exact location of the launching platforms would depend on NATO decisions. —UPI-AFP.

Give India Project

...I, January 4.
...agreed to defer- ...-Forge Project to ...earnt here today.
...e of castings, the ...ight would be about ...ns.
...ity of a project to ...requirements of the ...ine- building plant ...to be 30,000 tons of ...stings (each of which ... upto 100 tons) per ... tons of steel castings ...ximum weight of 100 ... and 27,300 tons of 30- ...orgings per year.—UPI.

...ru-Siroky ...alks On ...operation

...NEW DELHI, Jan. 4
...d meeting between the ...k Prime Minister, Mr. ...oky and Mr. Nehru this ...sted more than two

... at the meeting were ...ovak Foreign Minister, ...ay David, and Commis- ...or Education and Culture, ...est Sykora.

...g the Indian team were ...ry-General N. R. Pillai and ... Secretary S. Dutt.

...int communique about the ...sions will be issued tomor-

...day's talks were reported to ...bout economic collaboration ...en India and Czechoslovakia ...erning certain Indian projects ...sides general survey of inter- ...onal situation, exchange of ...s took place on developments ...Vest Asia and lessening of ten- ... by reviving of disarmament ...s.—UPI.

Czech Premier Meets Nehru

The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in conversation with His Excellency Mr. William Siroky, Prime Minister of the Czech oslovak Republic, when the distinguished guest called on the Prime Minister, in New Delhi, on Friday.

FOOD IS KEY TO OUR ECONOMY, SAYS PANT

GWALIOR, January 4.

THE Union Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, today described the food situation as a "national issue of vital importance," and added that our planned development and the stability of our economy depended vitally on our achieving self-sufficiency in food.

Pandit Pant, who was presiding over the second meeting of the Central Zonal Council embracing the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, said: "It calls for a total effort on our part to bring additional areas under cultivation and to increase food output per acre."

He said: The food situation, I am sorry to say, has deteriorated since we met last, in May, 1957 and both the States included in this zone are seriously affected."

"The Government of India is fully alive to the seriousness of the drought problem. An investigation team, headed by a senior officer of the Planning Commission has recently studied the position in Bihar, eastern U.P., Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

"As far as immediate needs are concerned, a scheme for an adequate scale of assistance from the Central Government has, I believe, been in existence from February, 1955."

POOLING KNOWLEDGE

He said it had been proposed that a meeting of the agricultural officers of the two States should be arranged periodically in advance of each kharif and rabi sowing, so that suitable crop production programmes might be undertaken, as a result of the pooling of knowledge and experience.

The long run solution of the food problem would be to accelerate the attainment of the targets of additional food production laid down in the Second Plan.

Pandit Pant commended the suggestion made by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for constituting a Standing Technical Committee at the zonal level to co-ordinate power development and utilisation.

He said the Madhya Pradesh Government was looking forward to the supply of water and electric energy to their areas from the Rihand and the Matatila Projects. An agreement in regard to the Rihand already existed.

Pandit Pant pleaded with the States to make the Zonal Councils an effective instrument for the attainment of national objectives.

He hoped the States would utilise fully the forum of Zonal Councils for the purpose for which they had been brought into existence.

"Our objective is all round development—material, mental and spiritual—of all Indian citizens."—UPI.

Talks To Avoid Double-Taxation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Union Ministry of Finance is discussing the problem of avoiding levy of double taxation on foreign investments in India with three countries now.

These are United States, Switzerland and Sweden, it was learned.

A West German delegation is in the capital engaged in examining the details of the agreement signed recently by the leaders of the two countries.

A similar British delegation is coming out next month.—UP.

SUNDAY STAR

Ameeta has been getting quite a number of breaks lately. Her newest is "Tumsa Nahin Dekha." We'll add our quota by choosing her as this week's Sunday Star.

CULTURAL PACT WITH CZECHS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4

A cultural agreement between India and Czechoslovakia is likely to be signed during the present visit here of the Czech Premier, Mr. Siroky.

The agreement will provide for exchange of scientists, cultural delegations, students, publications, etc., between the two countries.—UPI.

E. M. S. Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, and Mr. Achuta Menon, Finance Minister, met the Prime Minister, today.

There was a general discussion on the situation in the State.—UPI.

Afro-Asian Permanent Commission

CAIRO, Jan. 4

The Permanent Commission set up by the Asian-African Solidarity Conference met for the first time on Friday and elected Egyptian delegate Yussef El Sebai president for a period of two years.

The delegates of India, the Soviet Union, Algeria and the Sudan were elected vice-presidents.

The Secretariat of the Conference will be made up by the president of the Permanent Commission, assisted by the delegates of the Cameroons, China, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Sudan, Syria and the Soviet Union.—UPI-AFP.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.
BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 162 to 162-4, Indian Iron Rs. 18.60 to 18.64, Cotton Jarila March Rs. 667-668, Castorseed May Rs. 139-4, Groundnut Feb. Rs. 156-0, Groundnut F.M. Rs. 31-8, Silver Maha Rs. 187-4, Gold Maha Rs. 108-5.

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

30 Die Of Smallpox In Rajkot

RAJKOT, Jan. 4

DURING the last 48 hours thirty people died here of smallpox, bringing the total of deaths due to the epidemics to 300.

So far one lakh and twenty-four thousand people have been inoculated.

A special isolation ward has been started and 119 persons have been admitted for treatment.—UPI.

RADIOACTIVE RAIN IN WEST JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 4

Rains which fell over western Japan showed high radioactive contamination today, and scientists speculated whether the Soviet Union had recently held another series of nuclear tests.

The Central Observatory announced that rains which fell on Yonako City and Kogoshima, Kyushu, contained 8,600 and 1,300 geiger counts of radioactivity respectively.

Scientists reported the contamination was due to nuclear detonations in Siberia.—UPI-AFP.

Sweden Will Not Supply Arms To Jakarta

STOCKHOLM, January 4.

SWEDEN has informed the Indonesian Government that it cannot presently grant export licences for arms to Indonesia, a Swedish Foreign Ministry communique said today.

Sweden has always refused demands for arms from countries where there was a threat of disturbances or conflicts, the communique said.

The Indonesian request was made at Jakarta on December 28 and the Swedish Government informed its representative in the Indonesian capital the same day that it could not grant it, the communique added.—UPI-AFP.

DUTCH EMPLOYERS WARNED

JAKARTA, Jan. 4.

Indonesian Attorney-General today warned Dutch employers and their subordinates not to commit sabotage aimed at impeding transference of firms to the Indonesian Government.

Any one committing sabotage would be liable to heavy punishment, he said.—UPI.

NEW MISSION FOR NEHRU

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.

Mr. Alistair Stewart, Socialist member of Parliament, said in the Canadian Lower House yesterday that as Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles was an "international calamity."

He said that Mr. Dulles' statements might well justify the suspicions of the Soviet leaders.

Mr. Stewart called for a Kruschev-Nehru-Eisenhower meeting which might, he said, pave the way for harmonious relations and for talks at a considerably lower level than that of foreign ministers.—UPI-AFP.

Hold Election, Then Talk Of Democracy

—MENON TELLS PAK

NEW DELHI, January 4.

"PAKISTAN HAS NOT HAD AN ELECTION YET. WHEN IT HAS ONE IN 20 YEARS" TIME OR SO, THAT WOULD BE THE TIME FOR HER TO TALK OF DEMOCRACY," SAID MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON HERE TODAY.

He was addressing a reception in his honour by the Kashmir Committee.

The only party that was preventing the people of Kashmir from asserting their will, he said, was Pakistan.

He was amazed at newspapers in this country describing the forthcoming visit of Dr. Graham as the Graham Mission".

Mr. Menon said: "It so happens that instead of Jarring, Graham is coming. He (Dr. Graham) is a two-time man."

Mr. Menon hoped that organisations like the Kashmir Committee would help to make it clear to the world what the unanimous view of the Indian people was on the Kashmir question.

He said it was necessary that our views on the matter were expressed more often. Otherwise, our silence might be mistaken for weakness.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION

Men and women of all kinds of opinions should gather together in small groups and speak out their mind and leave the world in no doubt that the integrity of the Indian Union was inviolable.

"This country is strong enough to maintain its security, not because its army is strong, but because our people are united.

"Let no one make the mistake that because of our linguistic differences, our political differences, or our incapacity to work together amicably, there is doubt in our minds. There is no issue on which we are so united as the Kashmir issue." (cheers).

Mr. Menon took the opportunity of reiterating that India was not fighting a battle in Kashmir

Continued On Page 5 Column 8

Dr. Graham For Delhi

UNITED NATIONS (N.Y.), Jan. 4

Dr. Frank Graham, the United Nations representative for India and Pakistan, will leave for the sub-continent on January 9 in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on December 2, 1957.

Under this resolution, Dr. Graham is to make recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress towards the implementation of the resolutions of the UNCIP of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949, toward a peaceful settlement.

Dr. Graham will first go to New Delhi and will reach the Indian capital on January 12, travelling via Zurich and Geneva with Swiss Air and from Bombay to Delhi with Air India.—UPI-AFP.

Sunday Smile

"THIS is my baby, Mr. Smith!"

Republic Day Awards For Students

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4

A SPECIAL feature of this year's Republic Day celebrations will be the awards to be given to students between the age group 12 to 17 for displaying outstanding courage and service to the community, for instance where a student saved some one at risk to himself or herself.

The awards, which have been instituted by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, will be given this year to students from Delhi alone.

From next year, however, these awards will be extended to all the States in India, who will be entitled to select two students each for these awards.

All these students from next year will participate in the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi.—UPI.

MoreKazhagam Men Seized

MADRAS, Jan. 4

Twelve more members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, including seven members of the Legislative Assembly, were arrested today under Section 151 Cr.P.C. bringing the total number of preventive arrests to 23, since last evening.

The general secretary of the Kazhagam, Mr. R. Nedunchezhian, assistant secretary of the party, Mr. N. V. Natarajan, were among those arrested.

The only woman legislator belonging to the D M K Party, Mrs. Satyavani Muthu was among the arrested persons.

Last evening the police arrested 12 persons on a charge of rioting.

Police patrols at strategic points continued today in the face of threatened defiance of the prohibitory order in force against holding public meetings or demonstrations.—UPI.

NEW DELHI: The American Embassy here is one of five missions throughout the world to which the United States is planning to appoint a science attache.

TODAY

HINDU: Posh Shud 15, 2014
MUSLIM: Jamada-I 14, 1377
PARSI: Amardad 15, 1327
SAKA: Pausa 15, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise 5-59 a.m.
Sunset: 6-25 p.m.
Moonrise: 5-59 p.m.
Moonset: 6-25 a.m.
Hightide: 11-25 a.m., — p.m.
Lowtide: 5-54 a.m., 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: Jan. 6, 1-39 a.m.
Last Q'ter: Jan. 12, 7-31 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

STATE BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointments as Probationary Assistants in the Bank's offices in the Indian Republic for which a number of vacancies at present exist.

Applicants must possess one of the following University degrees as a minimum qualification and must not be more than 24 years of age as on 31st January, 1958:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF COMMERCE
(First Class or High Second Class)

NOTE—The age limit of 24 years may be relaxed in the case of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for candidates retrenched from other Banks and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration up to 27 years for graduates and 30 years for candidates with post-graduate qualifications. The age limit may also be relaxed up to 28 years in the case of candidates having special qualifications, training and experience in banking.

Candidates selected will be required to serve as Probationary Assistants under training for a period of three years after which, if found suitable, they will be confirmed in the Bank's service as Staff Assistants in the Second grade. From the date of joining service, a Probationary Assistant will draw salary on the scale Rs. 300-25-400-30-550 prescribed for Second grade of Assistants in the Bank, plus house allowance and dearness allowance, if any, in force. Candidates having special qualifications, training and experience in banking may be given seniority and a higher starting salary in the scale at the discretion of the Bank.

Applications, which must be in the candidate's own handwriting, should be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer, State Bank of India, Bombay/Calcutta/Madras/New Delhi, as the case may be, as indicated below not later than 31st January, 1958.

To the Secretary & Treasurer, State Bank of India, Bombay, in the case of graduates from the Universities situated in the States of—

Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

To the Secretary & Treasurer, State Bank of India, Calcutta, in the case of graduates from the Universities situated in the States or Union Territories of—

Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities only), West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura.

To the Secretary & Treasurer, State Bank of India, Madras, in the case of graduates from the Universities situated in the States of—

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

To the Secretary & Treasurer, State Bank of India, New Delhi, in the case of graduates from the Universities situated in the States or Union Territories of—

Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (Agra and Aligarh Universities only), Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Applications must, inter alia, contain the following particulars:—

Date of birth

Details of academic qualifications, distinctions, etc. (Testimonials in original should NOT be forwarded).

Representations to the Directors of the Bank or canvassing in any other form will be considered a disqualification.

(2554)

SUBURBAN CRIME

Chronicle Correspondent

BANDRA, Saturday.

THE Andheri police yesterday arrested Prabha Soma on a charge of housebreaking and theft involving property collectively valued at Rs. 13,207.

According to the police, who produced the accused at the Bandra court, a gold and silver shop was broken open on or about December 20 last and property valued at Rs. 13,207 was removed.

The accused has been arrested on strong suspicion.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody.

★

Kantabai Ramnath and Ramnath Devidas were arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust involving watch and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 250.

According to the police, the complainant had gone to the house of the accused as guest.

He gave his ornaments to the accused for safe custody.

The accused, it is alleged, did not return the property and was alleged to have mortgaged the same.

They were ordered to be remanded into police custody.

★

Lakha Lalji alias Chhagan was arrested by the Bandra police yesterday on a charge of housebreaking and theft of silver set, gramophone valued at Rs. 430.

He was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

★

The Borivli police yesterday arrested Regenold Thomas D'Silva of Dahisar as he was found allegedly indulging in threats.

According to the police, who produced the accused at the Bandra court, the accused is alleged to have assaulted and caused injuries to Jairam Rambhau Mhatre who is described as a witness in a police case.

The accused, it is alleged, was often threatening him, and therefore he was put under arrest.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

Theft In House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cash and clothes collectively valued at Rs. 500 were stolen from House No. 115-117, Doctor Street yesterday.

The Dongri police said thieves entered the house by climbing the pipe and getting on to the terrace.

After reaching the terace, they broke down the lower portion of the door and effected entry.

So far no arrests had been made.

Smuggling Case

PROSECUTION SEEKS TO GET BAIL CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. KARL KHANDALAVALA, prosecution counsel in the international gold smuggling case, today requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to cancel the bail of the main accused Talab who, with 13 others, are accused of a conspiracy to smuggle Rs. 17 lakhs of gold from Jamnagar to Bombay.

In a formal affidavit made in support of this contention, the Superintendent of Central Excise (Preventive), Mr. M. P. Mondkar, pleaded that ". . . grave prejudice would be caused to the prosecution case and the interests of justice would be severely affected, unless the bail granted to the accused Talab Haji Hussein was cancelled and he was taken into custody for the duration of the case."

Challenging the defence counsel's (Mr. A. K. Somjee) contention, Mr. Khandalavala requested the court for time to enable him to produce authorities in support of his claim that this court had a right to cancel the bail bond.

FURTHER HEARING IN THE CASE WAS THEREFORE SET FOR JANUARY 8.

Mr. A. S. Kably, appearing on behalf of Pushpalata Chetsi Nency, one of the accused, pleaded for the reduction of the bail granted to his client against whom, Mr. Kably claimed, there was no evidence, who had already been in custody for the last five months and in which period she had not even seen her children.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Rege, reduced her bail from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 5,000.

WARRANT REQUESTED

Mr. Khandalavala began the day's hearing by requesting the court to issue a warrant against the witness K. G. Majithia who was exempted from giving evidence yesterday as he claimed to be ill.

Majithia was apparently absent today too, but a search of the court premises and corridors resulted in Majithia making a belated appearance.

Mr. Khandalavala requested the court's permission to discontinue examining the overnight witness B. G. Makwana, and to take up witness Majithia immediately ". . . in the interests of justice, as Majithia was originally the first witness to be examined."

Mr. Somjee immediately protested that this would be irregular and he saw no reason why this should be permitted.

The magistrate overruled Mr. Khandalavala's objections, and decided that Makwana's examination should be continued.

'PLAYING WITH JUSTICE'

Mr. Khandalavala immediately observed that the bail granted to Talab should be withdrawn as he was ". . . either buying out or tampering with the prosecution witnesses."

"This was playing with justice, My Lord," he said, "and should be suppressed."

Mr. Somjee challenged this and added that Talab was unwell and in hospital outside the Court.

In support of his contention, Mr. Khandalavala made a formal application through Mr. Mondkar.

Mr. Mondkar, in his affidavit, said that his inquiries ". . showed clearly that the accused Talab had tampered with prosecution witness Makwana and he would also tamper with the other witnesses."

"Owing to Talab's activities," the affidavit continued, "Makwana applied on June 15 last year to the Collector of Central Excise, Baroda, for protection, and asked that steps be taken to protect him and his family.

"The necessary arrangements were therefore made and Talab's agents subsided," the application read.

"In view of this prosecution did not altogether oppose Talab's bail application at first, but since the case began, Talab, who was a reckless individual, had renewed his activities, to subvert prosecution witnesses, and had even succeeded as far as an important prosecution witness Makwana was concerned."

'INTERFERENCE'

"It was clear that the interference with Makwana took place after opening the case by the Special Prosecutor, and when the full implications of the prosecution case were known by accused Talab, and after he heard Makwana giving his evidence," the application said.

"It was obvious that under accused Talab's influence, witness Makwana had not hesitated to take the grave risk of prosecution for perjury, having regard to the palpable perjury in the evidence he had given so far."

"Makwana's conduct and the manner in which he had turned around on the prosecution fully established the fact that accused Talab had tampered with the prosecution evidence," the application said, "and there was already a prima facie case against Talab, and the bail granted to him should be withdrawn and he be taken into custody."

Mr. Khandalavala remarked that whatever bail the Court granted could also be withdrawn, and he said he would go to the High Court if it was ruled that this Court had no such right.

Mr. Somjee: We are not affected by threats, you can even go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Khandalavala: I am not threatening anybody, but merely stating facts.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate decided that further consideration of the matter be taken up at the next hearing, when the prosecution counsel Mr. Khandalavala promised to furnish new authority on the subject.

Mysterious Death Of Man In Chembur

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GEORGE D'MELLO (35) OF MANKHURD VILLAGE, CHEMBUR, HAD A CUP OF TEA LAST MORNING AND WENT TO SLEEP.

AT LUNCH-TIME THE WIFE, LOUISA, FINDING THAT HER HUSBAND HAD OVERSLEPT, KNOCKED AT THE BEDROOM DOOR.

As there was no response she became suspicious.

The door was forced open. George was found in an unconscious condition.

He was rushed to Sion Hospital.

There doctors did their best to save George, but he died at 9-40 in the night.

The Chembur police requested the hospital authorities to send the stomach contents of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser.

Inquiries made from the wife, it was stated, showed that George was quite hale when he drank the tea.

Five Assault A Man

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A rent collector from Ghatkopar was assaulted by five persons last afternoon while he was going towards Kachrapatti.

The Ghatkopar police said that there was long-standing enmity between Mohammed Karim Abu (30), the rent collector, and Aslam, Wali Mohammed and his brother-in-law, Dadoo and Maheboob.

The estrangement between them it is alleged, was over a woman.

The five accused were interested in her and they were annoyed when the woman turned her attention to Mohammed Karim.

Yesterday afternoon, Aslam and the other four lay in wait for Karim.

When he came up, it is said, they pounced upon him.

Aslam, it is alleged, stabbed Karim in the chest and fled.

Karim was rushed to Sion Hospital where he had been detained for treatment.

The assailants were still at large.

NEW DELHI: The 59-mile long Kotayam-Quilon section of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway will be declared open for traffic by Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Union Railway Minister, on January 6.

'Vedyache Ghar Unat' Wins First Prize

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following four Marathi dramas out of the sixteen staged at the Sahitya Sangh Mandir, Kelevadi, Bombay, in the final round of the Fourth Bombay State Natya Mahotsava have been selected for prizes:

"Vedyache Ghar Unat", staged by the Progressive, Dramatic Association, Poona (first prize of Rs. 2,500); "Tin Anki Hamlet", staged by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Kala Kendra, Bombay (second prize of Rs. 1,500) "Kareen Tee Poorva", staged by the Goa Hindu Association, Bombay (third prize of Rs. 1,000); and "Doorche Dive", staged by the Lok Titvadi Mandal of Nasik (fourth prize of Rs. 500).

The following four men and four women artistes have been awarded prizes and medals for their individual performances:

Dr. Lagu, Poona, for his role of Dadasaheb in the "Vedyache Ghar Unat"; Mr. Damu Kenkare, Bombay, for his role of Chandrasen in "Tin Anki Hamlet"; Mr. Arun Joglekar, Poona, for his role of Chandu in "Vedyache Ghar Unat" Mr. Nanasaheb Bhor, Kalyan, for his role of Sambha in "Bhagyawan"; Mrs. Shanta Tambe, Sangli, for her role of Shaila in "Udyacha Sansar"; Mrs. Nalini Diwadkar, Nagur, for her role of Karuna in "Udyacha Sansar"; Mrs. Usha Dalvi, Nasik, for her role of Taramati in "Doorche Dive"; and Miss Ratan Kinre, Bombay, for her role of Kritika in "Sanshaya Kallol."

DIRECTION

The following four persons have been awarded prizes for directing plays:

Mr. Damu Kenkare, Bombay, for directing the play "Tin Anki Hamlet" (first prize of Rs. 500); Prof. Bhalba Kelkar, Poona, for directing the play "Vedyache Ghar Unat" (second prize of Rs. 250); Mr. Gopinath Savkar, Bombay, for directing the play "Kareen Tee Poorva" (third prize of Rs. 150); and Mr. Nadgauda, Nasik for directing the play "Doorche Dive" (fourth prize of Rs. 100).

The authors' first prize of Rs. 150 has been awarded to Prof. Vasant Kanotkar the author of "Vedyache Ghar Unat" and the second prize of Rs. 100 has been awarded to Mr. B. V. (Mama) Warerkar the author of the "Kareen Tee Poorva".

The following dramas have been selected for consolation prizes of the value of Rs. 101 each:

"Vairi", staged by the Naval Natya Viha, Amravati; "Sanshaya Kallol" staged by the Natya Kalopsak Mandal, Bombay; and "Swapniche Hon Dhan" staged by the Maharashtra Kalopsak, Poona.

Local Rain In Madras

POONA, Jan. 4

Yesterday's easterly wave off Ceylon now lies over Commorin-Maladive areas.

A fresh easterly wave has moved into the Andaman Sea.

A westerly wave is moving across Jammu and Kashmir.

An upper wind discontinuity passes through Karachi, Jodhpur and Bareilly.

Rainfall has been local in south-east Rajasthan and occurred at a few places in west Madhya Pradesh, north Gujarat and south Madras State.

Weather remained mainly dry over the rest of the country.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned expansion of the intensive paddy cultivation scheme to four Talulas of the Surat district.

SACHIVALAYA CANTEEN GIVES LEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Government hoped to regulate the distribution of foodgrains — wheat and rice — through registered shops in the city with the next seven or ten days, said Mr. S. G. Kazi, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, Housing, and Fisheries.

Addressing a press conference, he said, "I am a man who lives by hope but am prepared for the worst. With the co-operation of the public I hope to tide over the present food crisis."

Drawing attention to the recent report about rice being served in the Sachivalaya canteen on one of the prohibited days, he said that legally canteens were entitled to serve rice on all days.

SACHIVALAYA LEAD

The order applied to the various catering establishments open to the public, he said, and not canteens and messes which were meant exclusively for the benefit of the employees or inmates concerns.

He pointed out, however, that it was morally wrong for private canteens to serve rice on prohibited days, and, therefore, the Sachivalaya canteen would give the lead to other private establishments by not serving rice on prohibited days.

He pointed out that though rice could be had in adequate quantities, the distribution of wheat, which would also be regulated would be limited to six chapatis per unit per week.

The quantity of rice available on the cards would be 28 chapatis per week.

WHEAT PROBLEM

He pointed out that the distribution of wheat was found necessary as the country could not go on importing wheat from other countries indefinitely.

Asked whether the Government intended to procure wheat domestically during the next season, he said the Bombay Government at least had no such plans in view.

The food grains would be distributed through 1,300 ration shops in the city, each such shop having accommodation for about 5,000 units, or roughly 500 ration cards.

So far 3,20,000 cards were distributed through the 17 centres in the city.

CHECKS

Barring mills and factories and a few other establishments, one week's rations could be drawn at any one time, he said.

HE STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING MEASURES TO CHECK EXCESSIVE WITHDRAWALS OF FOODGRAINS BY THE REGISTRATION OF BOGUS FAMILY MEMBERS.

In answer to a question whether the regulatory measures would effect any conservation in foodgrains, he said that it certainly would, and, moreover, it would have a psychological effect on the minds of the public regarding their availability.

WOMEN HAVE MADE GREAT STRIDES, SAYS VIOLET ALVA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MRS. VIOLET ALVA, Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, said here today that women in India had made great strides towards progress since Independence and "only need time to catch up with the men."

She was residing at a reception to the Soviet Women's Delegation by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society at the Jai Hind College Hall this evening.

The Deputy Minister complimented men in this country on granting equality to women "not as a gift but as their birth right" and, that too, without a political struggle, as in the United Kingdom or the United States.

She stressed the importance of education of women (when you educate a woman, you educate an entire family; when you educate a man, you educate only an individual) and said that the Sputnik would not have gone up in Russia if women there had not taken to technical science and pure science!

Gone were the days the poet sang of "Men must work and women must weep." Today, men and women should work together and laugh together, she said.

She also praised the common sense of leaders of India and the Soviet Union for accepting the principles of Panch Shila which had contributed a great deal towards ensuring world peace.

Though nations might follow different paths, according to their own genius there was always common ground for friendship, she emphasised.

But peace that the world sought should be born not out of fear but out of bonds of friendship and kinship.

PRIVILEGED CLASS

She paid a homage to Gandhiji, "the biggest force in the country for the emancipation of women."

Mrs. Alva attributed the tremendous progress of science in Russia to the fact that children and youth were the privileged classes there and from early age the spotlight was on science.

India, she said, was trying to level up the differences in the social and economic spheres. She was trying to put into practice the Constitutional guarantee of "a fair deal to every citizen." But the process was bound to take time.

Earlier, she introduced individually each member of the Delegation with a brief note on their achievements.

She hoped that the Delegation would carry back with them "a correct judgment" on the picture of life in this country.

Mrs. Tatiana Mikhallowna Zieva, leader of the eight-member Delegation and Minister for Culture, in her reply, said that there was still considerable lack of knowledge in this country about conditions of life in the Soviet Union.

MANY QUESTIONS

Many people had asked them questions like whether there were big houses in Russia or whether they could own private property or whether parents brought up their children or not.

She said that the differences in the political set-up should not come in the way of fostering friendship and cultural ties between the two countries.

Earlier, Dr. A. V. Baliga welcoming the guests said that women were at the fore in almost all spheres of life in Russia. He pleaded for more frequent exchanges of such delegations for promoting better understanding between the two peoples.

Mrs. Zarina Karimbhoy who also spoke hoped that Indian women would assert their rights better as a result of contacts with women's delegations from abroad.

Mr. T. S. Hegde, general secretary of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks.

Among the distinguished guests was the Soviet Consul General in Bombay.

An entertainment programme was presented on the occasion.

TELEPHO MAN OF TH

CHRON

MR. JAL H. A. court, fou employee of the charge

The prosecut on or about Se the complainant Dipchand, banker J.P. and honorary m siding at Khar, co the Telephone Compan telephone was out of or required repairs.

The main connectio the ground floor with tion on the first floo

The accused who nic, came to the pre complainant and 'phone on the ground

About an hour was him for repairs.

Thereafter, he is said gone to the first floor the extension.

He was accompanied complainant's servant first floor

After about ten or fifte nutes, the complainant's law Hariram went to th floor to 'phone.

He came down and inf the complainant that he sa accused closing one cupboa the room in which the tele extension was.

The accused then came The complainant on h his son-in-law's version we stairs and checked the when he found that a Rs. 760 was missing fro drawer.

He, thereupon, contacte Bandra police, who came spot within about ten mi

The accused was detain searched in the presen panchas and seventy-eigh notes of Rs. 10 each were r ed from the right pant-po the accused.

Thereupon a complain recorded and the accus arrested.

The accused, who deni charge, submitted that o tember 26, 1956, he had the complainant's house t a 'phone under orders fr office.

The next morning again sent.

He repaired the 'pho gave the all-clear call mid-day.

When he came down, t plainant, panch witn other persons had gath the verandah.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Chavanika 7-05 Sangeet Sudha 7-30 Hafeez Ahmad Khan 8-30 Dholakia 12-00 Geet Malika 12-15 Songs 12-30 Mahila Mandal 13-10 Hazarsingh 13-40 Western Music

18-30 Mishra Sangeet 18-50 Thumri 19-05 Hazar Singh 19-30 Geet Madhuri 19-45 Dilip Kumar Dholakia 20-45 Sangeet Lahari 21-15 Dhwanichitra 21-45 Baroda Small Savings Seminar Talk (E), 22-00 Concert Pitch.

VARIATIONS

8-00 Suman Varerkar 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Gamat Jamat 8-30 Jantar Mantar 12-30 Mohamad Ismail 14-00 Karnatak Sangeet violin.

18-15 Suman Varerkar 20-45 Konkani Prog 21-40 Marathi talk 22-30 Hafeez Ahmad Khan.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-30 Bombay A, Hafeez Ahmad Khan, khayal bhairavi.
18-15 Bombay A. Suman Varerkar songs.
22-30 Bombay B, Hafeez Ahmad Khan, khayal hameer.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I: 30.84m 25.27m
08-00 Instrumental and vocal 08-20 Song Miscellany 09-00 Close down

TRANSMISSION II: 19.75m 25.27m
10.15 Musical mosaic 10-45 Playlets skits and stories 11-00 Musical potpourri 11-30 A Programme for the family 12-00 Close down.

TRANSMISSION III: 19.75m 25.27m
14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 Words and Music 15-30 Close down

TRANSMISSION IV: 31.41m 30.72m
18-30 Bharatvani 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Musical bouquet 19-55 Listeners' letters 20-00 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything goes 20-50 Music on disca 21-00 Variety on the air 21-15 Tunefully yours 21-30 Close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana 7-15 Usha R Chinoy 9-00 Kavya Gana 10-15 Punah Prasaran 10-45 Usha R Chinoy 11-00 Sugam Sangeet 11-30 Shashikant Gundani 12-30 Geeto 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet 13-10 Geeto 13-30 Swar Madhuri 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 18-15 Sabras 18-30 For workers 22-00 Leela Suman.

POONA

7-15 Raag Sangeet 8-45 Shantabai Joshi 9-00 Azambai 9-30 For children 12-20 Lok Geeto 13-00 Subaddha Sangeet 13-15 Sugam Sangeet 13-30 T N Ranade 18-00 Tantrakari 20-15 Replies to Letters 20-45 God Gani 21-30 Dhmanichitra 21-55 Azambai.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-30 Vilayat Hussain Khan 8-30 Yeshwant Bhatt 9-00 Bal Sabha 9-30 Sangam 18-30 Geet Sudha 18-50 Gamno Choro 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 Lok Geeto 22-00 Biresh Roy.

MADRAS 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 AIR instrumentalists 7-30 Vocal 13-00 Vadya Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani records 14-30 Devotional music 17-00 Western Music 17-30 Vocal 18-15 Kadambam 20-30 Violin 21-00 Records 21-30 Western music.

VARIATIONS 211.3m

7-15 For children 13-40 Geetikaram 14-00 Flute recital 14-15 Atavadippu 18-45 For villages 19-30 Ganalahari 19-45 Vocal 21-15 U N Speaks 21-45 Vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7.45 Album of Favourites 8-0 Choice of the people 9-00 Your Story Hour 9-15 Voices in Harmony 9-30 The Silver screen 9-45 Quiet corner 10-00 Hails Ivy 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-15 Among the stars 11-30 On the keys 11-45 Remember Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m—5-0 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC news 6-45 Hollywood Movie news 7-00 Men Behind the melody 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On Wings of song 9-30 Music you will remember 10-00 Greetings Prog 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream by.

BBC OVERSEAS SERVICE

15-00 Veld (records) 15-15 Commonwealth of song 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports 17-00 Back with Braden 17-30 Melody 18-5 For children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Flinkel's Caff 21-15 Deep harmony 21-55 London Forum 22-15 Our Kind of music 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86m 13.85m)—19-45 London Calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-00 Music 20-05 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-30 Phymolion by Saw.

VOA 25.26m 42.19m
Hindi Part I (7-0 to 7-30 p.m.) Humse Poochiya Aap ki Farmaish.
Part II (9-0 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar News Analysis.
English (6-0 to 6-30 p.m. repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship story teller.
(8-30 to 9-30 p.m.)—News.

TALKS ON SMALL SAVINGS

A series of talks has been arranged by the Bombay station of All India Radio in connection with the All-India West Zone Conference on Small Savings.

Mr. Homi J H Taleyarkhan Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister will broadcast a talk in English on the eve of the conference at 9-45 p.m. on January 5.

On the day of the inauguration of the conference that is, on January 6, the Chief Minister Mr. Y B Chavan will give a talk at 9-30 p.m.

There will be two more talks one by Mr N T Mone the Finance Secretary and Director of Small Savings at 9-45 p.m. on January 13 and the other by Mr. M H Shah Director of Publicity and Joint Director of Small Savings at 9-45 p.m. on January 19.

Besides there will be a symposium on Small Savings at 9-45 p.m. on January 11.

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oodiripad Indicts Kerala Congress

NEW DELHI, January 4.

THE Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, today addressed a crowded press conference answering questions on a wide range of subjects from the language controversy to the functioning of the Opposition in the State.

He said the general policy of Kerala Government was that transition from English to Malayalam at the State level and Hindi at the Union level should be as speedy as possible.

He, however, thought that it would be "rather difficult" to replace English totally by the deadline of 1965.

The Kerala Government, he decided, had not come to any specific decision in regard to the present controversy centering round the speed with which English should be replaced.

A special committee was now going into the whole question of how speedily Malayalam could be introduced at the State level.

The Kerala Government had decided not to retain English in its present position. The Government proposed to teach English in schools because of the necessity of learning the language by those who wanted higher and technical education.—

NOT DESPERATE

Asked to comment on the President's reference of the Kerala Education Bill to the Supreme Court, the Chief Minister remarked: "I do not want to enter into public controversy with the Central Government. They have decided to refer it to the Supreme Court and constitutionally they have right to do so. Whatever comments we have to offer we will offer when it is taken up at the court."

A correspondent asked: Will you fall or stand by the bill? Answer: We do not take such a desperate stand.

THE CHIEF MINISTER FURTHER STATED THAT SEVERAL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO BUY OVER" FIVE OF THE MLA'S WHICH, OF COURSE, FAILED, EACH OF THEM WAS OFFERED RS. 1 LAKH.

Asked if there was any evidence to prove that, he said, "There is no evidence that can be proved in a court of law, but there is ample evidence to prove it in the court of public opinion. That evidence has so silenced the Congress Party that they do not speak about it now."

Congress members, added he, did not cooperate with the Government even on national issue: they did not attend the meetings of the State Planning Advisory Board of which they were members.—UPI.

MLAs Visit Village In Marathwada

AURANGABAD, Jan 4.

The party of MLAs now on a tour of the Marathwada division visited Devgaon village near here yesterday and evinced keen interest in the working of the Panchayat reputed in the area to be among the best administered Panchayats.

The party paid a visit to the site of the Dehku Projects, the Ellora Caves, the Daulatabad Fort and Khuldabad.

2 Years For Stealing Car

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presidency magistrate R. S. Parikh found Ramsingh Ranabahadursingh, a driver, guilty of the charge of stealing a car (BMU 2731) and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, with three others, Shaikh Salim Badubal, a hotelkeeper, Babu Ramchandra Salve, and Adam Dagdu, were arrested by the Gamdevi police on October 11 last year at Poona.

The police had stated that the other three persons were charged with having dishonestly received the car knowing it to be stolen property and thereby committed an offence under Section 411.

In his judgment, Mr. Parikh found the main accused guilty, and acquitted Babu Ramchandra Salve.

Shaikh Salim, the second accused, was not brought in on the court charge-sheet and was accordingly discharged earlier.

The fourth accused, Adam Dagdu, the police stated, was still absconding.

The magistrate, while passing sentence, said that offences of such a nature must be viewed seriously, and that a deterrant sentence was called for.

He commended the excellent work of Deputy Inspector Mukashi and Sub-Inspector Phansalkar, who had investigated the case and had found the stolen car in a very short time.

Centre To Be Urged To Refer Goa Issue To U. N.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. J. M. D'Souza, president of the Goan National Union, said here today that during his coming visit to New Delhi he would urge the Union Government to refer the question of freedom for Goa "to the United Nations and the Anglo-Americans" to avoid international complications.

Addressing a Press conference today he said that he would ask the Centre to relax restrictions placed on Goan emigrants' entry into Goa.

Mr. D'Souza said that the present policy of the Government had outlived its utility.

He also said that Mr. Nehru should "sound" the British Prime Minister during the latter's visit to New Delhi.

Exemption For Defence Personnel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Soldiers, sailors and other members of the Defence Forces in uniform are proposed to be given some exemptions in the matter of entertainments duty from April 1, 1958.

Accordingly, the Government of Bombay proposes to amend the Bombay Entertainments Duty Rules and a draft amendment has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette of December 26.

Objections and suggestions in respect of the proposed amendment received by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 1, by January 15 will be considered by the Government.

Under the proposed amendment, the soldiers and other members of the Defence Forces in uniform will be exempted from entertainments duty from April 1, 1958, in full when they visit a military cinema, while in the case of other cinemas the exemption will be full where payment for admission does not exceed five annas and to the extent of 40 per cent where it exceeds 5 annas but does not exceed one rupee and five annas.

Suggests hority For Services

URANGABAD, January 4.

facilities and environmental uld be achieved expeditiously ity for planning, execution, of rural health services to

New 'Marking System' Of Voting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

e Election Commission has ed to hold all future elec- and by-elections to the e of the People and State atures under the "Marking n" of voting.

first by-election in Bombay under the new system will d on February 2 from the gaon constituency.

o acquaint political parties, public and the election offi- s with the procedure, a poll- rehearsal will be held on nday, January 5, at 10 a.m. St. Isabel High School, near Post Office, Mount Road, zagaon.

r. Sukumar Sen, Chief Elec- Commissioner, will attend rehearsal, and members of public interested in witness- the procedure are invited.

The new system has already een tried successfully in recent y-elections in the Punjab and West Bengal.

KARAIKAL: Mr. G. B. Deshpande of the Mysore State Civil Service, assumed charge here yesterday as administrator of Karaikal, relieving Mr. Abraham Muthu, Chief Judge, who was performing the additional duties of administrator.

Pressmen Meet President

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad received an International Press goodwill party at Rashtrapati Bhavan on Friday. Photo shows the members of the party consisting of journalists from U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Australia and a few other countries with the President in the Moghul Gardens.

Joshi Deplores Delhi's Attitude To Nasik Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. M. JOSHI, Leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, deplored the unhelpful attitude of the Union Government towards the striking workers of the Indian Security Press at Nasik.

Mr. Joshi was speaking at a meeting of representatives of trade unions affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, AITUC, and UTUC held here this evening, to extend full support to the strike.

Mr. Joshi said it was a matter of shame that the Union Government which was pledged to the socialistic pattern of society was ignoring the most reasonable demands of the workers.

He appealed to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Finance, to concede the demand of the workers for revising the present classification of highly-skilled, skilled and semi-skilled workers. The present classification, he added, was not at all favourable to labour.

Mr. Joshi said that workers were always prepared for a negotiated settlement and the Government should at least agree on such demands for which adjudication was not necessary.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, President of the India Security Press Union, said that the workers would not have resorted to strike if the Government of India had adopted a helpful attitude earlier.

He regretted that Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari even refused to speak to him when he specially went to Delhi to place before him reasonable demands.

A TEST CASE

Referring to the mediation of Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Mr. Khedgikar said that the Union Finance Minister had accepted some minor demands but had rejected the major demands, one of which was that there should be a 44-hour week.

This strike was a test case and the Union Government's attitude towards the labour movement in India would be exposed, he said.

In response to a call given to trade unions, a sum of Rs. 1,385 was collected from several trade unions to help the workers.

A resolution adopted at the meeting said that the attitude adopted by the Government of India in the dispute negated all the basic principles of industrial relations which spokesmen of the Government including the Prime Minister were fond of harping on in time and out.

Such an attitude further aggravated the widespread apprehension that workmen in the public sector were not getting a fair deal.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, and Mr. G. H. Kale, Dock labour leader, also addressed the meeting.

Leopard In Factory: Two Injured

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Two employees of a chemical factory on Najafgarh Road, Delhi, were mauled by a leopard this morning in the factory building.

It is stated that at about ten a.m. Shivlal, a sweeper, saw a leopard hiding itself under the staircase of a building of the factory. He raised an alarm, and the beast attacked him.

On hearing the cries of the sweeper, workers collected and the security officer of the factory, Mr. Lamba fired two shots.

The injured beast then attacked Mr. Lamba. Other workers thereupon killed it with lathi blows.

The injured persons were removed to hospital.—UPI.

FOOD FOR FLOOD-HIT KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Food supplies at the rate of 3,000 tons, mostly rice, are being arranged to be sent to Kashmir Valley which has suffered a near total failure of crops due to severe floods.

Surplus rice is being procured from East Punjab for despatch to Srinagar.

Mr. Vishnu Sahai, secretary for Kashmir Affairs is in the capital to discuss with the authorities the economic difficulties which the Valley is facing in the wake of natural calamities.—UPI.

ICFTU Aid To Ceylon's Flood Hit

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Asian Regional Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) Mr. G. Mapara announced in New Delhi yesterday that the ICFTU is donating 1,000 dollars to the Central Flood Relief Fund in Ceylon from the ICFTU International Solidarity Fund, as a contribution towards alleviating the sufferings of those rendered homeless and destitute by the recent floods.—UPI.

TRIBAL WELFARE ISSUE DISCUSSED

AURANGABAD, January 4.

THE National Seminar concluded its three-day session at Aurangabad today after considering tribal welfare projects, planned and undertaken by the Government.

Anxiety of the Government for speedy implementation of schemes of tribal welfare was evident from the fact that the seminar chose to devote nearly half of the time scheduled for discussions exclusively to this question.

Mr. L. M. Srikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes participated in the talks.

The special multipurpose blocks, which constitute the most important aspect of development programmes in tribal areas under the Second Plan, received particular attention.

It was generally recognised that the lack of suitable personnel was the main hurdle in the way of successful working of these blocks.

In view of difficult living conditions, and extra ordinary arduous nature of duties in those areas, it was considered necessary to provide some incentive for attracting proper type of personnel.

The seminar also emphasised on the need for special training for all categories of workers including the block development officers posted to blocks in tribal areas.

OPPOSING VIEWS

Two different and somewhat opposing view points were placed before the seminar on the subject of social education. One school of thought, forcefully expressed by Dr. B. H. Mehta of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay, maintained that social education organisers by trying to impose their urban ideas on the tribals contaminated and destroyed the already highly rich tribal culture.

Opposing the contention other delegates pointed out that the purpose of social education was not grafting one culture on another but to create in the people, including the tribals, the urge to remove the existing evils in society and to attain better and richer life according to their native genius.

In this connection, a suggestion to recruit social education organisers, even by revising the present standard of suitability, if necessary, from amongst the tribals themselves, received enthusiastic support from Mr. B Mukerjee, who is incharge of Training Programme in the Ministry of Community Development.

To combat existing exploitation of the tribal people by middle men and money lenders, formation of comparative societies of various types was advocated.

Stabbing Case: Five Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Detection of Crime Branch of the Bombay CID last night arrested five persons suspected to be involved in the murder of Babu Bangera at Bazargate Street Fort, on Wednesday night.

Bangera was fatally stabbed opposite Hanuman Building. His friend Gopal was also stabbed, he is now in St. George Hospital.

The arrest of five persons was effected from Hanuman Building.

Police, while withholding the identity of the arrested persons, said the suspects had come to the scene of murder earlier on Wednesday.

They are believed to have had free drinks. A quarrel over payment is said to have led to the assault on two persons, one of whom died immediately.

MAYOR INAUGURATES TAMIL FESTIVAL AT MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. V. Donde, commended here today the policy of effecting 'social solidarity' by fostering the growth of language.

He was inaugurating a Tamil festival sponsored by the Matunga Tamilarasu Kazhagam at the S.I.E.S. High School hall this evening.

Mr. Donde traced in brief the roles languages occupied before and after the country became free.

Language was a powerful medium to channelise the feelings of the masses.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Mayor said, gave importance to the languages and was rewarded by the massive strength which the Congress was able to build up.

Mr. Donde said that without entering the field of political controversy he would say that the imposition of a language on unwilling people would set off a "disaster."

He added that the Constitution had clearly stated that there were 14 national languages in the country.

Mr. M. P. Sivagnanam who spoke on "Literature of the People" said that the heroism of yesterday which gave the people their freedom was of little avail in preserving it.

He said that literature should not be deemed as something of an entertainment. What was needed was a movement which would popularise literature among the masses.

Tamil literature was so rich that many who claimed that they were Tamil-speaking did not grasp its treasures.

Mr. Sivagnanam said that literature could give many invaluable lessons to the people.

He made a fervent appeal to the people of Tamil Nad to make an earnest attempt to appreciate the treasures of Tamil literature.

Mr. K. S. S. Raghavan presided.

Polish Scientist Goes West

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

THE Polish scientist Jerzy Leon Nowinsky has gone over to the West, the Justice Department announced here yesterday.

Nowinsky has a world reputation as a specialist in thermoelasticity.

Attorney-General William Rogers said that Nowinsky has asked the United States for asylum and that this had been granted.

Rogers said Nowinsky's wife, Maria Francizka, and his seven-year-old daughter Kristina, were both at present in Britain.

Nowinsky, who is 53, is well-informed on Soviet research on high temperatures arising from air friction against metal. This study is important with regard to jet aircraft, ballistic missiles, and nuclear reactions.

Nowinsky was born in Czestochowa, Poland, and has been a professor at Warsaw University for the past seven years.—UPI-AFP.

Italian Anxiety About Adriatic

ROME, Jan. 4.

The Italian authorities are voicing increasing anxiety about the security of the Adriatic, following the forcing down of the British Skymaster.

Typical Italian military comment is that the Adriatic must now be considered to have become "a Soviet sea" — with serious implications for the security of the Western democracies on the south.

Russian missile bases already are reported to have been set up in Albania and the "secret" Russian submarine base established at Valona has been in effective operation for a long time.—NAFEN.

Bulganin Says

SPUTNIK I MAY FALL ON JAN. 5

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.

SOVIET Premier Nikolai Bulganin indicated yesterday that the recall to Moscow of Marshall G. Rokossovski meant that the Syrian crisis was over.

Bulganin, attending a reception at the Burmese Embassy, was asked by a newspaperman if Rokossovsk's recall meant there was no longer a Syrian problem and that there was a general detente in West Asia.

Bulganin replied: 'That is perfectly correct. You have understood exactly."

In answer to questions as to when the first Soviet earth satellite was likely to fall, Bulganin said he thought it would fall about January 5th to 6th, but it was not known yet where it would fall.

In reply to a question as to whether Soviet scientists had been sent the pieces of the first Sputnik's launching rocket which fell in Alaska last month, Bulganin said: "No, we are still waiting for them."

First Vice-Minister Anastas Nikoyan who also attended the reception, said in reply to questions that some pieces of the first Sputnik might fall to earth.

RADIO MOSCOW YESTERDAY AGAIN FAILED TO MENTION THE FIRST SOVIET EARTH SATELLITE AND MERELY REPORTRED THAT THE SECOND SATELLITE HAD MADE 865 REVOLUTIONS ROUND THE EARTH BY 8-30 P.M. I.S.T. YESTERDAY.—UPI-AFP.

Britannia Sets New Record

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A Bristol Britannia airliner with 61 passengers and crew is believed to have smashed all records for the flight time of the trip from Mexico City to New York.

The scheduled time for a piston-engined aircraft on this route is 6 hrs. 45 min.

On January 1, a turbo-prop Britannia of the Aeronaves de Mexico passenger service did it in 5 hrs. 8 min.

This was 17 min. faster than the previous best time, which also was credited to a Bristol Britannia.

Canada Orders £8,500,000 Ship

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A contract worth about £8,500,000 for building a 27,500 ton passenger liner has been signed by Canadian Pacific with the famous British shipbuilding firm of Vickers-Armstrong Ltd.

The ship, not yet named, will make its maiden voyage from Liverpool to Montreal in the spring of 1961.

It will be the largest in the Canadian Pacific fleet, carrying more than 1,000 passengers.

Vice-President To Visit U.S.A.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan is expected to visit the United States in March in response to an invitation from U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon, it is learned.

Assam Governor's Party To Medhi

SHILLONG, Jan. 4.

Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor-designate of Madras told newsmen here he would be leaving for Madras on January 21 to take over his new assignment.

Mr. Medhi will be sworn-in as Governor of Madras on January 24.

The Assam Governor, Sayed Fazl Ali, yesterday held a reception at Raj Bhavan in honour of Mr Medhi.

Among those present were Mr. Bimal Prasad Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam and his Cabinet Colleagues.—UPI.

Atomic Rockets To Launch New Sputniks

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.

Prof. Kiril Stanikovitch, atomic scientist and member of the Soviet Committee for Interplanetary Communication, said last night that 'it is today possible to construct rockets propelled by nuclear energy."

He said that Soviet scientists would shortly be able to launch satellites and space rockets using this means of propulsion, and that "Soviet scientists and engineers already have all that is necessary to make this new giant step."

In a speech on Moscow Radio on "The meaning of the two Sputniks," Prof. Stanikovitch said that new statellites would carry more highly developed instruments than the first ones.

He said that chemically-fuelled rockets could already reach a speed of 12 kilometers—(7.5 miles)—per second—sufficient to reach the moon—by adding stages.

He added, however, that atomic propulsion would play "an important role" in forthcoming flights into space.—UPI-AFP.

Moon Has Been Televised

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.

For the first time the moon has been televised direct from the earth at the Pulkovo Astronomic Observatory, near Leningrad, the newspaper "Soviet Union" reported yesterday.

The televising was the outcome of a system developed after six years of research by physicist Nikolai Kuprdich, the paper said.

The image of the moon is picked up by ordinary television cameras and boosted by powerful telescope.

The light waves from the moon are then transformed into electric signals and transmitted to a standard television receiver which turns them back into an image.

The whole procedure is practically simultaneous.

The scientific valife of the invention lies in its ability to produce much sharper pictures of the moon and other piants, the exposure time required being reduced to a minimum, at the most a second, the paper said.

Photographs to date have needed a much longer exposure because no sufficiently sensitive film has existed.

The article said Soviet scientists will use the invention to observe rockets sent to the moon or those sent to circle the moon and come back to earth.—UPI-AFP.

U.S. Missile Testing Base

INGLEWOOD (California), Jan. 4

Ballistics missile launching tests will be carried out at the Camp Cooke air base, north of Los Angeles, general Thomas Power, chief of the Strategic Air Force, said on Friday.

The tests, the dates of which have not yet been fixed, will be carried out over the Pacific.—UPI-AFP.

NEW DELHI: A three-day conference of chairmen of State Public Service Commissions will be held here from January 6.

WHAT IS HEALTH?

"Health is positive state of well-being in which the harmonious development of the physical and mental capacities of the individual lead to the enjoyment of rich and full life."

(Indian Planning Commission)

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INDIA.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Cotton Prices Advance On Moderate Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The forward cotton market was steady this morning on moderate buying. Upcountry arrivals were 15,000 carts.

At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 663 against the last close at Rs 161-4 and after declining at Rs 662-8 advanced at Rs 664-3 on increased buying and short covering.

Later on there was moderate buying which imparted steady tone. In the ready cotton market there was moderate business and quotations were mostly unchanged. Vijay was quoted at Rs. 837.

The market closed as under:—I.C.C. March opening Rs. 663 Highest Rs. 665/12 Lowest Rs. 662/12 Close Rs. 665.

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Local stock exchange was officially closed today on account of fortnightly settlement.

The undertone of the market was steady and in office to office transactions Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 161.50 and Indian Irons at Rs. 18.56.

Silk Waste Export

BOMBAY, Jan. 4

It has been decided that degummed/dyed floss or basin refuse silk waste will continue to be licensed freely for export, as before, to all permissible destinations other than the Portuguese possessions in India, upto March 31, 1959.

The licensing will continue to be done on shipping bills as before, says a communique issued today by the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.—UPI.

Goa Supplies More Iron Ore To Japan

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Japan imported more iron ore from Goa than from India in the first half of last year, according to trade statistics.

Goa supplied 757,344 tons of iron ore to Japan, compared with 753,906 tons by India in the first six months of 1957.

Exports of iron ore from Goa to Japan amounted to 382,223 tons in 1955 but in 1956 there was a sharp increase to 875,676 tons.

Total export of iron ore from India to Japan was 1,359,319 tons in 1956 against 958,687 tons in 1955.

The larger supplies from Goa are attributed to the improved facilities at the mines and at the ports provided by Japanese firms who are working some of the mines in collaboration with local mine-owners.—NAFEN.

Sharp Fall In Shellac Exports

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4

Exports of shellac last month dropped sharply to 24,705 packages from 48,906 packages in the previous month, according to trade sources.

The decline is attributed to poor overseas demand as ample supplies were available here.

Output of the total shipments last month, shellac accounted for 11,882 packages, sticklac for 10,774 packages, buttonlac for 666 packages and other grades for 1,383 packages. The corresponding figures for the previous month were 26,142 packages, 19,301 packages, 1,192 packages and 2,271 packages, respectively.—NAFEN.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Jan. 4.

Coiryarn beypore Rs 155-165 quilandy Rs 160-170 fibre garbled Rs 160 ungarbled Rs 130.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 180 unhusked Rs 197.50 dry Rs 180 coconutoil Rs 750 copra office Rs 470 dilpasand Rs 490 Madrasnottam Rs 485.

Pepper wynaad Rs 575 country Rs 520 dryginger Rs 200 coffee robusta Rs 190.

Timber pali Rs 60-67.50 junglewood Rs 50-55 vellapine Rs 60-65 benteak Rs 55-60 teak Rs 120-123 mango Rs 3.50-3.75 teak Rs 20-27.50 rosewood Rs 20-25.

Plywood Industry In Assam

SHILLONG, Jan. 4

The plywood industry has expanded considerably in Assam during the past few years and the number of veneer mills now functioning in the State is about 15, an official spokesman told NAFEN.

In addition to government protection, the rapid progress of the industry is attributed to ready availability of timber at a reasonable price in the State.

Timber, suitable for the manufacture of tea chest plywood, was in big demand and the time was not far off when such timber would not be available in sufficient quality to meet the requirements of mills, the spokesman observed.

Mills that only manufactured tea chest plywood would then have to switch production to commercial plywood, he added.—NAFEN.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate buying in Silver and Gold.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 186/10 against the last close at Rs. 186/6 and advanced at Rs. 186/14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 187/6.

Business in forward Gold was done at Rs. 108/1 against the last close at Rs. 107/15. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 108/5 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 70/8.

The market closed at under:—

Ready Silver	.....	187	8 0
Forward	.....	187	0 0
Ready Gold	.....	108	6 0
Forward	.....	108	4 0
Sovereigns	.....	70	10 0

Indore Bullion

INDORE, Jan 4.

The following are today's closing quotations.

Silver forward opening 187-1-6 highest 187-5 lowest 187 closing 187-5.

Secunderabad Bullion

SECUNDERABAD, Jan 4.

The following are today's ready rates in the Secunderabad bullion market:

Silver open 183-12 high 184-6 low 183-10 close 184.

Gold open 107-4 high 107-8 low 107-2 close 107-6.

Kanpur Bullion Market Steady

KANPUR, Jan 4.

The local bullion market continued to rule steady during the week under review. Silver forward opening on Monday at Rs 185-12 continued to rise gradually till it touched the week's highest point towards the fag end today at 186-6. The lowest of the week was 185-9 Silver arrivals were 15 as against the offtake of 38. Market was steady and closed today on a steady note:

The following are Saturday's closing prices:

Silver waida: opening 185-11 closing 185-14 highest 186-6 lowest 185-9.

Silver Ready: 185-14 Tukra 185-8 Thakia 182 Cons 189-9.

Gold ready: 108 Rawa 108.

Silver arrivals five offtake seven.

Gur closed: 12.15 Arhar 11.00 Arhar Maha 11.02.—UPI.

JUTE STOCKS WITH MILLS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4

Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of November last year improved to 990,000 bales from 758,000 bales at the end of the previous month, according to the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

The November-end stocks, which were sufficient to meet the requirements of the mills for two months, were even higher than the stocks at the end of November, 1956, when they totalled 946,000 bales.—NAFEN.

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Ready 45 x 11	.....	N.P.	48
Ready Jan.-March	....	N.P.	47
D.W. Bags 40 x 28	....	N.P.	102
D. W. Jan.-March	.....	N.P.	99
Hessian 40 x 8	....	N.P.	36
Hessian 50 x 10	....	N.P.	44
B. Twill 44 x 26½	....	Rs.	123
Liverpool 2¼ lb.	....	Rs.	136
Twine	.....	Rs.	52

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Produce market opened steady today on moderate buying in groundnuts. London advices were unchanged.

Groundnuts February delivery opened at Rs. 156-12 against the last close at Rs. 156-8 and advanced at Rs. 156-12. February delivery contract was quoted at Rs. 31-10 and April at Rs. 32-2.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 140-12 and advanced at Rs. 141-4. Linseed was placed at Rs. 31-3 and Cottonseeds stood at Rs. 94-12.

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs 32-10 Bold Rs 31-12 Madras 32-12 February Mar 31-10 April-May 32-1.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs 28-8 Kanpur Rs 27-4 Gujarat Rs 28-8

LINSEED: Ready Rs 30-14.

KARDI: Ready Rs 19-4.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs 26-10.

OILS Groundnuts Ready Rs 17-9 January Rs 17-9 February Rs 17-12 March 17-15 Linseed Rs 16-12.

Castor oil Commercial Rs 14-10 BSS Rs 16-2.

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs 156.87 highest Rs 156.87 lowest Rs 155.15 close Rs 156.37.

Castorseeds May opening Rs 140.75 highest Rs 141 lowest Rs 140 close Rs 140.

Cottonseed Feb opening Rs 95.25 highest Rs 95.50 lowest Rs 95.25 close Rs 95.50.

Cottonseed May oppening Rs 94.75 highest Rs 31.25 lowest Rs 31.19 close Rs 94.50.

Linseed May opening Rs 31.25 hihegst Rs 31.25 lowest Rs 31.19 close Rs 31.25.

Indore Oilseeds

INDORE, Jan 4.

The following are today's closing quotations.

Groundnut seed 24-6 G nut 16 Tilseed 31 Linseed 22-4 Cottonseed 10 G nut oil 54-4 Linseed oil 51 G nut cake 7-12 Linseed cake 11-4.

Nagpur Oilseeds

NAGPUR, Jan 4.

Cottonseed 105 G nut seed 29 G nut oil 55 Linseed 23 Linseed oil 50 Tilseed 35 Til oil 70 Coconut oil 85.

Hyderabad Seeds

HYDERABAD, Jan 4.

The following are today's official closing quotations in oilseeds exchange:

Castorseed May open 135.75 high 136.00 low 135.25 close 135.50.

G nut oil Feb open 14.94 high 14.96 low 14.92 close 14.92.

Ready rates Castorseed 68.50 G nut 54.25 Castor oil 15.12 G nut oil 14.62.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

CLOVES: Rs 440 Posh Rs 445 Maha Rs 468 Cassia Rs 239 Posh Rs 242 Ready Mercury Rs 2110 Camphor Rs 7-8.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs 480 Alleppy Rs 465 Copra Office Colombo Rs 465 Ginger Rs 34.

PEPPER: Ready Rs 73 Maha delivery Rs 499 to 504 Fagun Rs 504 to 509.

Art Silk Yarn

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4.

120 DULL Cone FEBRUARY

Opening	880
Highest	885
Lowest	880
Close	885

40x2 STAPLE FIBRE FEB.

Opening	561
Highest	564
Lowest	561
Close	563

Ready 120 Japan	....	5	1 0
Ready 150 Japan	....	4	12 6
Ready 120 Italy	....	4	8 0
Ready 150 Italy	....	5	3 0

Metal Markets

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Copper	170
January Shipment	166
February	163
Zinc	55
Jan. Shipment	55.25
February	55.50
Tin	129
Tin Jan. Shipment	127
February	126
Lead Ready	66
January Shipment	62
February	61

Sharp Rise In New York Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

New York cotton futures advanced as much as 75 cents per bale. Some of the demand came through trade houses. New Orleans was a buyer in new months. The upturn was credited to views that any major change in cotton legislation to affect 1958 crop is unlikely. Nearby future were quiet.

Gains later extended to almost two dollars per bale.

New crop month led advance and established new highs. Offers were mostly scale up with little hedging in evidence. Profit taking attracted by earlier sharp rise pared part of the advance. Active deliveries averaged about 60 cents per bale under levels of day.

New York closed up ten to 40 points, New Orleans closed up 12 to 41 points.

NEW YORK

Mar	36.00	35.84	35.94
May	36.20	36.00	36.14
July	36.07	35.82	36.05
Dec.	34.83	34.48	34.82
Mar	34.73	34.36	34.73
May	34.65	34.28	34.62
Spot			36.50

NEW ORLEANS

Mar	36.00	35.96	35.97
May	36.18	35.99	36.15
July	36.03	35.82	36.03
Oct	35.07	34.62	35.00
Dec	34.80	34.63	34.79
May	34.48	34.48	34.63
Spot			35.10

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

TIN: Jan. 91.25, March 90.75, May 90.37½, July 90.25.

LEAD: Jan. 11.15, March 11.25, May 11.30, July 11.35, Dec. 11.41.

ZINC: Jan. 8.52, March high 8.65, low 8.65, close 8.63, May 8.70, July 8.78, Sept. 8.85, Oct. 8.87, Dec. 8.93, sales 74 lots.

COPPER: Jan. 23.70, July 24.14, Sept. 24.20 Oct. 24.22, Dec. 24.27, sales 22 lots.

SUGAR: March 3.83, May 3.83, July 3.83, Sept. 3.84, Oct. 3.81, March 3.57, May 3.55, sales 73 lots.

RUBBER: Jan. 28.20, March 28.35, July 28.40, Jan. 28.35.

BURLAP: Feb. 12.10, May 10.08, Nov. 10.05.

WOOL: Tops March 159.7, May 159.7, July 158.4, Oct. 162.1, March 160.2, May 158.7, Grease Wool March 131, May 129.6, July 128.5, Oct. 127.5, Dec. 126.5, March 125.5, May 124.

CHICAGO: Wheat March 222½, May 213-5/8, July 189-1/8, Sept. 192, Dec. 195-3/8.—UPI.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The upsurge continued this morning and the volume of transactions increased. Later the list improved progressively under the leadership of the rails.

At the close the industrials index showed at 444.56 again of 5.29 that of the rails at 103.53 a raise of 3.64 and that of the utilities at 68.46 a gain of 0.52.

2,440,000 shares changed hands of which 460,000 during the last half hour.

Gen. Elec 61 Gen Motors 36-3/8 U.S. Steel 53-3/8 Stud-Pack 3-3/8 U.S. Steel pref 149-1/2 Anaconda 42-1/4.

World Airlines Hope 1958 Will Be Busiest Year

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The world's airlines predict that this year will be the busiest they have ever had, with passenger-traffic showing an increase of 15 per cent over that for 1957 — the average annual rise maintained during recent years.

This bright picture was presented by Sir William Hildred, Director-General of the International Air Transport Association, which has 81 operating members, in a statement which declares that "at least several millions of people who have never flown before will thus get their first taste of air travel in 1958."

Hildred also says that "the more experienced user of the airways will also find that their services are better than ever. There will be more non-stop services between many points. Handling passengers and cargo at airports and air terminals will be considerably speeded and improved by the opening of new facilities and the further elimination of international red tape."

Hildred forecasts that "scores and hundreds" of jet airliners will be coming into service during 1959 and 1960.

But, he adds, "no matter how much publicity the jets may get, the equipment we have now will go on giving service for a long while to come."—NAFEN.

Raising India's Shipping Tonnage

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Planning Commission has permitted the Transport Ministry to have an additional allocation of Rs. 10,000,000 to raise the shipping tonnage in 1958-59. it is reliably learned here.

Orders to the value of Rs. 370,000,000, the total allocation for shipping in the Second Five-Year Plan, already have been placed by the Transport Ministry.—NAFEN.

Calcutta Markets

CALCUTTA, Jan 4.

Metals Copper 165 Tin 512 Zinc 55 Lead 60.

Jute B Twills 105.15 Hessian 39.60 Jute 27.00 D W Flour 126.50.

Bullion silver opening 182-6 highest 182-10 lowest 182-5 closing 182-8 Silver Tici 182-8 Acid Gold 106-12. Silver arrival eight offtake eight bars. Gold arrival 1000 offtake 1000 tolas.

Gramdan Will Bring Socialism Nearer

HYDERABAD, January 4.

MR. R. K. PATIL, former member of the Planning C mission, said here today that the ultimate aim o Gramdan movement was to achieve what the Governm Five-Year Plans had failed to achieve, the total abolit property in all sectors of economy and bridging th parity among different sections of the people.

Mr. Patil was speaking at the third day discussions of the Andhra Pradesh Gramdan Seminar here this morning.

Mr. Patil said that the Five-Year Plans failed to solve the people's problems.

Instead of bridging the disparity, the plans had further widened them. It also made the people rely on the Government for all their problems.—

The Gramdan movement was now trying to create self-confidence and self reliance among the people.

The movement aimed at achieving complete Socialism and in this, it did not differ from the Communist or the Socialist economy.

He urged greater co operation of the Government and political parties for the movement.

He also suggested that all the political parties in the country should come to a common understanding so far as the Gramdan movement was concerned and thus help it achieve its objectives.

NEXT STEP

Mr. Patil felt that apart from land, industries and other forms of property could also be brought within the purview of the Gramdan movement.

The sponsors of the movement were particular that surrender of property should be made through persuation and conversion and not by force and enactments.

Therefore it might take some time for the movement to gain momentum.—UPI.

Jute Crop Increases In India

CALCUTTA, January 4.

WORLD production of jute last year is estimated at 4,500,000,000 lb, compared with 4,600,000,000 lb in the previous year, according to information received by the Indian Central Jute Committee.

The jute crop will be enough to meet world needs for the current year. Crop increases were reported from India, Taiwan, Japan, and in most minor producing countries. The harvest in Pakistan, however, was estimated at 80,000,000 lb below the 1956 output. Brazil and Iran also registered small declines.

India harvested 1,700,000,000 lb. from 1,900,000 acres. This represented a gain of two per cent in both output and acreage. New Delhi, however, has planned to grow 2,200,000,000 lb by 1960.

Pakistan harvested 2,400,000,000 lb from 1,500,000 acres. Brazilian output during the current year is placed at 38,000,000 lb.

Stocks carried over into 1958 in India are estimated at 292,000,000 lb. This was lower than in the preceding years. The carry-over in Pakistan is placed at 190,000,000 lb.

Brazilian factory stocks of jute cloth and bags are exceptionally heavy. These supplies, however, will be absorbed if the expected increase in the new coffee crop materialises.—NAFEN.

Trade Ties With Burma

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

With a view to expanding India's trade with Burma, exporters in this country have been advised to establish business relations with Burmese nationals because of progressive "Burmanisation" of all trade activities.

This advice has been given by the Commercial Secretary, Indian Embassy, Rangoon, in a report submitted to the Union Government.

Until recently, the report pointed out, all trade in Burma has almost exclusively been carried on by foreign firms—British, Indian, Pakistani and Chinese.

Burmanisation of all trade activities, however, is in progress and has the backing of both the Burma Government and the Burmese people.

Indian exporters, therefore, are advised to pay more heed to the national development in Burma by encouraging importers of Burmese nationality and establish sound business contacts by consulting the Union of Burma Chamber of Commerce, a national organisation.—NAFEN.

AdenauerGreets Nehru

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Prime Minister has received a New Year message from Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"On the occasion of the New Year I express to your excellency my sincere good wishes for personal well-being and for a happy future for your great country."

"I confidently hope that the frendly co-operation between our Governments will be further developed in the coming year and that it will contribute towards the welfare of our peoples and towards assuring peace in the world."—UPI.

62 Patwaris Arrested

CHANDIGARH, Jan. 4.

Sixty-two Patwaris were arrested here yesterday. They came in batches and were rounded up by police when they attempted to picket the Secretariat gate, defying the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Nearly 350 Patwaris have so far been arrested in different places of the State.—UPI.

CHINESE ARMED FORCES TEAM TO VISIT INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

A twenty-member Chinese Armed Forces Delegation headed by Marshal Yeh Chief-Ying, Chief of General Inspectorate of the People's Liberation Army, is expected to reach Calcutta on January 22.

The delegation is coming on an invitation extended by the Indian Mission which toured China in the summer of 1956.

The delegation will arrive in Delhi on January 23 for a six-day stay, during which they will participate in Republic Day celebrations, pay courtesy calls on the Union President, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and Chiefs of Staff.

They will have a general discussion with senior officers and also attend an N.C.C. rally.

On January 30 the delegation will leave for a five-week tour of various important military stations and training centres such as Dehra Dun, Indore, Bombay, Poona, Khadakvasla, Deolali Ahmednagar, Begumpet, Cochin, Wellington, Madras, Agra, Ambala, returning to Delhi on February 1. Included in their itinerary are some major national projects such as Bhakra-Nangal, Chitranjan and Sindri

The visit will conclude on March 6.—UPI.

VIJAYWADA CIVIC CHIEF

VIJAYWADA, Jan. 4

Dr. J. Dakshina Murthy was today elected chairman of the Vijaywada Municipal Council.

Dr. Murthy, a nominee of the Pattana Abhivrudhi Samiti secured 22 votes as against 10 by his only rival, Mr Dalavayi Subbarmayya. Four members did not participate in the voting.

The Pattana Abhivrudhi Samiti is a combine of Communists and other non-Congress elements.—UPI.

40 STRANDED INDIANS GET AIRLIFT BY IAF

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Forty Indians stranded in Ceylon due to the recent heavy rains and the consequent floods, landed in the Meenambakam aerodrome by an IAF aircraft yesterday.

According to Air Commodore Arjun Singh, who headed the IAF relief team in Ceylon, the people air-lifted included members of the Assam table tennis team and some railway employees.

The IAF had given the free airlift to the stranded Indian nationals.

The Air Commodore said the IAF team had started its work on December 28 and was still continuing.

They had so far distributed about 3,50,000 food packets to marooned people. Rescued 245 persons who were caught in the floods, and also arranged local flights carrying Ceylon Ministers and high-ranking officers.—UPI.

Lohia Se New Pastu

INDORE, Jan

Dr. Ram Manohar L Socialist leader, annou here yesterday that his p would launch a civil di dience movement in Mys from January 26.

The Socialist leader said t party had decided to launc the movement in every stat within the next few months.— UPI.

Experts Must Do Planning

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh former Union Finance Minister, said here yesterday that it was essential that planning should be done at top level by experts.

It was difficult to entrust this task to the the village sangams.

Speaking at the Andhra Pradesh Gramdan Seminar Mr. Deshmukh said that villages were too small a unit to plan major items like irrigation, industries higher education medical and public health.

The village 'sangams' could however, be entrusted with t planning on local needs.

Such items like running of cue homes and social we schemes could also be made to village boards.—UPI.

Oppo Hin Wron

New Kind O Silkworm Discovered

JAMMU, Jan. 4

A new rich type of tusser s worm feeding on oak trees, been discovered in the forest Jammu and Kashmir State p mising to open "fresh fields" the sericulture industry in Ind

Disclosing this in an interv the State's Director of Sericult (Jammu), Mirza Ghulam Huss Beg, said the discovery of the n species of silkworm was Kashmi "New Year present to sericultu industry in the world."

Till now only mulberry and be ry (ziziphus) trees were known feed silk worms in this part the country, he said.

The oak species of cocoons reeled more easily than even t mulberry cocoons," he said, ac ding: "In two or three years, Jam mu and Kashmir will have a fai ly large tusser silk industry pr viding work for thousands people."—UPI.

Narmada Valle Civilisation

INDORE, Jan.

Excavation work is being ut taken by the Archaeological partment at Maheshwar, 40 from here, to unearth re what is believed to be a year-old civilisation.

Excavations made at M war some time ago revea existence of a most ancie sation, called by histor "Narmada Valley Civilisat

Mahishmati, the ancie of Maheshwar, is situate right bank of the river in the Nimar district of Pradesh.

It has a significant h hind it. The place has tioned in early Bra Buddhist and Jain lite

The Chinese pilgri Tsang described this Maheshvarpura. It here that he proceeded ern India

The various specime tery, coins, terracota, b bricks, so far discover ble the finds in Har Mohenjodaro.—NAFEN.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO EAST ASIA UP

MANCHESTER, Jan. 3.

BRITISH exports to East Asia made an overall gain of 6 per cent last year, despite keen competition, the China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce reports.

During the first 10 months of the year, total British exports were worth £170,000,000 against £159,000,000 for the same period of 1956.

Low-cost producing countries continued to dominate the Far Eastern textile markets, and Lancashire was quite unable to compete. But in the limited field where quality and design counted, Lancashire was "very much in the picture.

The overall trade improvement reflected inflationary tendencies in many Far Eastern economies. Foreign aid had rendered economic difficulties less extensive than exporters had expected.

The report advised that a close investigation of the opportunities in East Asia would lead to even better markets. It impressed on exporters the value of cultivating and helping those countries in the area, who are in the early stages of independence and are concerned with economic development.—NAFEN.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Jan. 4.

Ready wheat Rs 15.75 to 17.12 gram Rs 11.31 barley Rs 9.75 bejhar Rs 9.50 maize Rs 11.62 bajra Rs 12.25 jowar Rs 9.25 to 11 guwar Rs 12 rice basmati Rs 27 to 30 mainpuri Rs 23.75 peas dara green Rs 9.50 white Rs 10.37 matar dall Rs 11.25 arhar Rs 10.12 arhardall Rs 13.62 urd Rs 16.50 to 18 moong Rs 15 to 15.50 masoor Rs 15 oats Rs 10.25 methi Rs 13.25.

Trade stocks wheat 21 gram 40 jowar 5 bejhar 14 peas 23 arhar 59 khatties.

Gur pansera Rs 11.75 to 12 crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery jaswant Rs 35.44 simbhaoli Rs 36 daurala Rs 37 mansoorpur Rs 36.50 retail Rs 38 khandsari Rs 26 to 31.50.

Oilseeds sarson Rs 24 taramira Rs 17 groundnut Rs 13 to 14 cottonseed Rs 12 mustardoil 70 groundnut oil Rs 54.50 vegetable products Rs 33.12 oilcake Rs 12.62.

Futures opening peas maha Rs 9.25 jeth Rs 9.63 arhar maha Rs 10.06 jeth Rs 10.78 bajra fagan Rs 12.22 urd maha Rs 16.40 baisakh Rs 16.86 moong maha Rs 14.75 gur fagan Rs 12.20.

Four-Crore A To Meet Bihar Drough

PATNA, January 4.

THE Government of Bihar will receive from the Un Government a sum of Rs. four crores to meet drought situation in the State.

This was disclosed by Mr. Bir Chand Patel, Supply and Agriculture Minister, in an interview to the press here today.

Dr. Srikrishna Sinha Chief Minister, Mr. Bir Chand Patel, and Mr. T. P. Singh, Relief Commissioner, who went to Delh turned here last evening.

At New Delhi the Chief ister and the Food Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, U Finance Minister, and Mr. Prasad Jain, Union Food Mi ter.—UPI.

PROBING MAN'S SEAT OF THOUGHT FOR MENTAL ILLNESS

A few years ago, two very carefully set up, independent studies set out to answer, among others, this question: What proportion of people are mentally ill?

There had been numerous counts of patients in mental hospitals or receiving treatment in psychiatric clinics and in the private offices of psychiatrists and other psychotherapists.

But not all persons with symptoms of mental illness were—or are—receiving treatment.

It was important to know how many people need treatment, as an aid to planning new mental-health facilities, if for no other purpose.

The two studies produced a good deal of information on the prevalence of mental disorder.

Just as there are very few people in perfect physical health, so comparatively few persons were found free of any sign of any kind of mental distress whatever—no more than 15 in every 100.

And about 25 in every 100 adults surveyed appeared to be sufficiently upset so they might benefit from treatment.

New Light

The two studies also had results that were not anticipated—results that cast new light on the origins of mental illness.

In recent years, it has been fashionable to blame mental illness on the "fast pace" and nervous tensions of modern life, and to paint big cities as simultaneously citadels of nervous tension and mental illness. THE TWO RESEARCH PROJECTS SAY, "NO."

One of the studies was carried out by a group from the Cornell University Medical College headed originally by the late Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie.

Dr. Rennie and his colleagues studied an area of mid-town Manhattan. Hospital, clinic and psychiatrists' records were checked to track down all residents of the area receiving psychiatric treatment.

The other study was also conducted by Cornell, but by a team of researchers under Dr. Alexander R. Leighton from the main Cornell Campus in Ithaca, N. Y.

Its scene was a county in the Canadian Atlantic Coast province of Nova Scotia.

The county, code-named Stirling in project reports to conceal its identity, is as rural as rural can be.

Its population is but 20,000, and there are but 3,000 in its chief town; farming, fishing and vacationers are its chief businesses.

Proportion

The procedure of the Stirling Project was generally like that of the Manhattan survey.

The proportion of symptom-free people in city and country was almost exactly the same—just under 15 per cent.

So was the proportion of people needing treatment—25 per cent.

In short, there was no difference between city and country in the prevalence of mental illness.

As a matter of fact, the two studies already point to one—family and other forms of social disorganisation.

"We haven't been able to find any circumstances connected with city or country as such that seem significant in connection with mental illness," says Dr. Leighton, who has been in charge of both studies since Dr. Rennie's death.

"The one common denominator among the mentally ill we have studied seems to be inability to make a family life or find a place in society, and the disorganisation that often attends such difficulties.

"But, of course, we don't know which comes first—the mental illness or the personal disorganisation.

"EITHER COULD COME FIRST, OR BOTH COULD DEVELOP TOGETHER. WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS REMAINS TO BE DETERMINED."

One of the most challenging of all scientific mysteries is the question of how the brain works, and the relationship between mind and brain, between what we feel and think and decide to do and what goes on in the 10,000,000,000 nerve cells that make up the human brain.

Knowing how the brain works would not only satisfy man's restless curiosity about himself, but also, it would almost surely provide an invaluable clue to the great, tragic riddle of mental illness.

As of today, no one can claim to have exact, detailed knowledge of how this organ inside the head works.

One important element in the working of the nervous system and brain is known, however.

Within the past few years, researchers have at last put together a clear picture of the nerve signal—the "raw material" from which the nervous system manufactures" feeling and thought and all the flights of fancy man is capable of.

Exciting

It's an exciting story of research in a little-noticed branch of science, neurophysiology.

Investigators in Australia, Germany and the United States had major parts.

The crucial experiments were done in New York, by Drs. Harry Grundfest and Dominic P. Purpura of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

To tell the story, it is necessary to go back a bit.

A few years ago, it was widely thought that man's brain worked something like an electronic calculator.

This idea was based on the fact that human nerves seemed to utilise the same kind of electrical signal as one type of calculator—the great digital computers dubbed "electronic brains."

It turns out that human nerve signals are of a quite different kind and much more subtle than "electronic brain" signals.

The latter are simple pulses of electricity that carry only the message "yes" or "no" (depending on whether the signal is on or off), not "little," "more" or "much."

IN OTHER WORDS, THE "ELECTRONIC BRAIN" SIGNAL CANNOT CARRY "GRADED" INFORMATION. HUMAN NERVE SIGNALS CAN—AND BY A MOST REMARKABLE ARRANGEMENT.

The billions of nerve cells in the brain and nervous system have three essential elements.

The nerve itself has two parts: a group of short, brush-like fibre called dendrites, and a long main fibre. The third element is the junction or connection between nerves, called the synapse.

Nerve signals go from the main fibre of one nerve to the synapse, then to the dendrites and so on to the main fibre of the next nerve.

The nerve signal is chiefly electrical, but not entirely so. Specifically, the impuse across the synapse is chemical.

That is, the arrival of a nerve signal at the end of the nerve fibre causes the discharge of a chemical agent at the synapse. The chemical travels across the synapse and causes an impulse in the dendrites of the most nerve and thus carries the signal to it.

Differences

The dendrite impulse is electrical. And so is the nerve fibre signal. However, there are great differences between them.

The dendrite signal dies away rapidly and carries only a short distance—just about far enough to reach the main nerve fibre.

The main nerve fibre impulse, on the other hand, is constantly renewed as it travels along and arrives at the other end of the fibre—which may be three feet long—as strong as when it started out.

Moreover, the dendrite signal—as also the chemical signal across nerve junctions—is variable; it can tell "little," "more," "much." The main nerve fibre signal, though, always has the same strength.

Now, that raises a fascinating question: If the main nerve fibre signal always has the same strength, how does it tell "little," "more," "much"? How does it pass on the complicated information it receives from other parts of the nervous system?

THE ANSWER IS TRULY A MARVEL OF NATURE. BY A "FREQUENCY CODE" — BY CHANGING THE NUMBER OF NERVE-FIBRE IMPULSES PER SECOND.

Thus the brain and nervous system of man are equipped with a wonderfully subtle system of internal signalling—much more subtle than ever found in any calculating machine. But genuine progress is being made in probing into the working of man's seat of thought—and the seat of many of his most troublesome and baffling illnesses.

According to the estimates of specialists, two or perhaps three of every 100 children born are mentally retarded.

A large proportion of the mentally retarded can learn to perform simple tasks and to live at home.

Mental deficiency nevertheless is a heavy—and unhappy—economic and social burden. Aside from the tragedy for the family of a retarded child mental defectives contribute disproportionately to a wide range of problems, from delinquency and crime to relief and family disorganisation.

Handicapped

During the past generation, some progress has been made in providing schools, special classes and other facilities for educating those of the mentally retarded who can be trained.

Until recently, however, little research had ever been done on the causes of mental deficiency, save for the discovery by Dr. David Marine of New York, during and after World War I, that the prevention of goitre in pregnant women would save their children from cretinism.

Just five years ago, though, an English researcher made a striking discovery about a form of mental deficiency called phenylketonuria.

Because of an inherited abnormality, he found, children with this ailment were unable to handle in their bodies a constituent of nearly all protein foods named phenylalanine.

THIS SUBSTANCE AS A RESULT, ACCUMULATES IN ENORMOUS AMOUNTS IN THEIR BLOODS AND TISSUES—AND IS TOXIC TO THE BRAIN.

A leading American pharmaceutical manufacturer thereupon undertook the preparation of a food containing a minimum of the offending substance. About two years ago the company's efforts bore fruit in the form of a chemically-treated derivative of milk.

When it first became available, the chemically-treated food preparation was given to phenylketonuric children who were already two to four years old. They improved but little.

Then it was administered to phenylketonurics only a few weeks of age. ((Fortunately, they can often be picked out very young because of abnormally coloured urine.)

The results have been dramatic: all started on the phenylalanine low diet right after birth have been developing normally.

Moreover, there is reason to believe they will not have to live on the special food indefinitely—just until they are perhaps 5 or 6 years old.

Hereditary

Phenylketonuria is a rare form of mental deficiency. Not many more than 150 are born in the U.S. each year. But the discovery of a way of saving the intelligence of phenylketonuric youngsters created a scientific sensation. It is first time man has succeeded in preventing a form of mental deficiency caused by an inborn hereditary defect.

Research into the causes of mental deficiency was greatly stimulated. In fact, there is now under way at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena the first systematic investigation ever undertaken into the origin of mental retardation.

The investigation is under the direction of Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner and one of the world's premier chemists.

Dr. Paling's inquiry—which is financed by a dol. 450,000 grant from the Ford Foundation has brought together chemists, biologists, pediatricians and physicists drawn from the university of California and Pacific State Hosppital (a large hospital for mental defectives) as well as Caltech for a joint attack on the riddle of mental deficiency.

The Caltech project was launched a little more than a year ago. So far, it has resulted in no great discoveries.

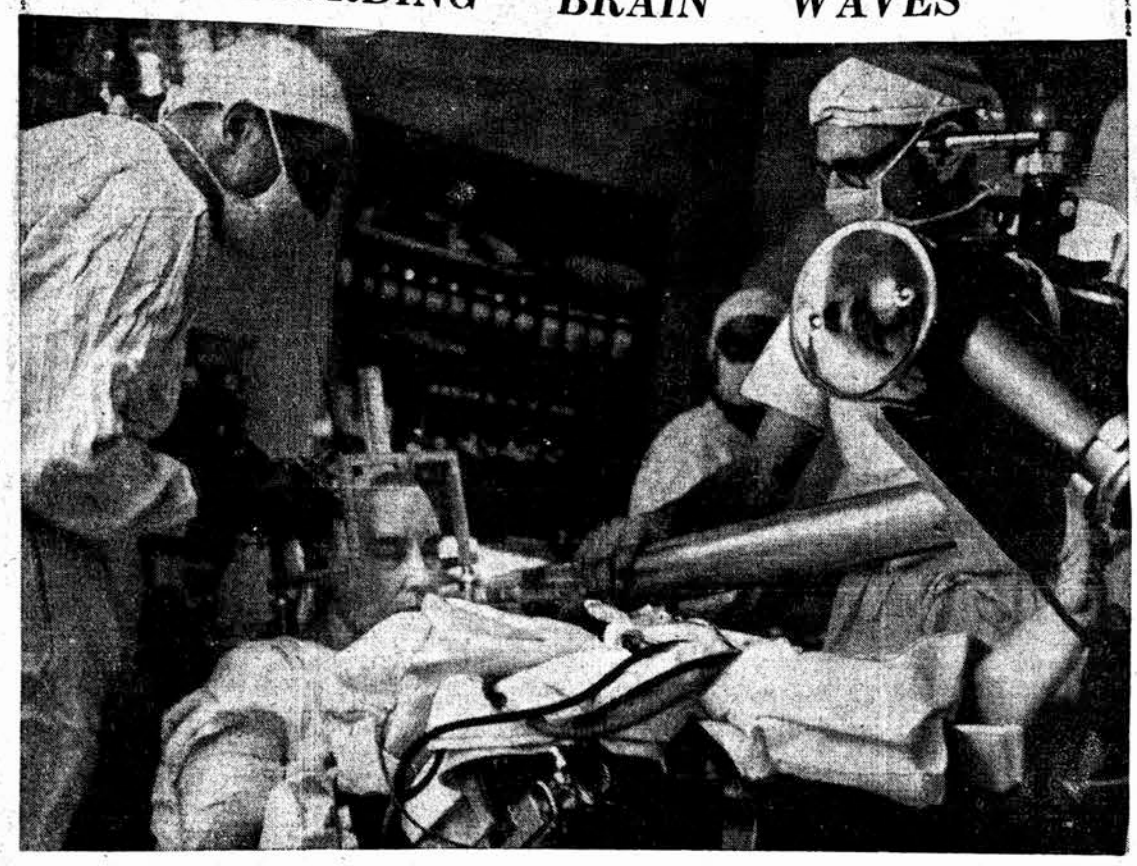
The whole of the first year had to be spent in setting up and gathering elementary data—much of which had never been assembled before—on mental deficiency.

No startling discoveries may ever come directly from Dr. Pauling and his colleagues. But that is a matter of secondary importance.

WHAT COUNTS IS THAT THE TOOLS OF MODERN SCIENCE ARE FINALLY BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE MENTAL DEFICIECY PROBLEM, JUST AS THEY ARE AT LAST BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE BROADER PROBLEM OF MENTAL DISORDER AS A WHOLE.

In the long run the overall research attack on mental disorder is sure to yield results far outweighing its cost, especially if it is given the expanding support needed to cope with problems that are admittedly among the most complex.

RECORDING BRAIN WAVES



A bold new technique for recording "brain waves" is shown in this scene at San Francisco's Mount Zion Hospital. Here Dr. Bertram Feinstein adjusts the calibrated headpiece of his "stereotaxic" deep electrography recording instrument. Hair-fine electrodes probed deep into the patient's brain record electrical impulses given off by the brain and also stimulate the brain by electric shocks. Certain areas of the brain, studies now indicate, control moods and a "pleasure centre" is believed located.

By Leonard Engel

A VITAL step in medicine's new battle against mental illness is learning just how the human brain functions, how does it differ from electronic brains, how can it form gradations of thought particular to humans.

Here are the facts by a prize-winning science reporter.

MONEY-MAKING

MONEY-MAKING is a speciality. I cant paint. I couldn't draw. I couldn't run. Some men are good at mathematics, some are good at drawing, painting or accounting.

"Some can be an Al Jolson, a Milton Berle, an Arthur Godfrey or somebody like that. I couldn't be. Some are good doctors or lawyers.

"If you want to make money, you've got to go into the money-making business. That's what I did as a young man."

"You can't make money and do something else. None of the great artists, none of the great painters, none of the great political figures have been money makers.

"You've got to make up your mind what you want to do. If you want to make money, you've got to study the things that go into money-making.

"But no matter what you do, you've got to have mental and physical discipline and try to learn by the mistakes of others. There are plenty of chances if you make money-making your career.

"And, after you get the money, you had better be careful the Government doesn't destroy its purchasing value, because you won't have very much left."

—BERNARD M. BARUCH.

NUN'S AIDE FINDS LEPROSY CURE

PARIS.

SISTER MARIE-SUZANNE IS A NAME THAT MEANS NOTHING OUTSIDE THE WORLD OF HEALING. SHE WAS JUST A LITTLE NUN-TURNED-SCIENTIST WHO LABOURED IN HER HOME-MADE LABORATORY AND DISCOVERED THE VACCINE THAT MAY EVENTUALLY WIPE OUT LEPROSY.

Now Sister Marie-Suzanne is dead and a secret is revealed.

It was actually her assistant, unqualified in medicine or pharmacy who accidentally produced the drug.

Sister Marie-Suzanne turned to the microscope after years as a nurse in a leper colony.

With no cash and practically no equipment she tried experiment after experiment.

With her always was her faithful friend, a simple, red-faced country girl, Berthe Rabilloud.

Together they worked, ate, sometimes starved, always striving to isolate the mystery germ that causes leprosy.

Said the little sister before she died: "We were trying to isolate the germ in a bottle. We'd done it hundreds of times and this looked like all the rest....a failure So I wearily told Berthe to throw it away."

For some unexplained reason Berthe put the flask on one side and went to look at it again a day later. There it was—a strange growth spreading over the surface The growth eventually produced the vaccine now being tried in leper hospitals all over the world.

It was Berthe who made the little sister promise not to tell ....a promise that was kept till Marie-Suzanne knew that she was dying. Then she told.

"When they finally get around to handing out praise," she said, "I'd like Berthe to get her share."

Our Paris Diary

Trinity Ballet

GRECO....Sagan..... Picasso ....you'll get all three of this unlikely trio in a new ballet to be called "Missed Rendezvous."

The deal that has set the Paris stage world by the ears was concluded in a left-bank restaurant.

Francoise Sagan (22-year-old author of "Bonjour Tristesse") provided the idea for the ballet.

Pablo Picasso will design the setting.

Juliette Greco, ex-Existentialist songster, girl friend of film producer Zanuck, will dance professionally for the first time.

Says Greco: "You know me. I'll try anything once. I'll go in a circus if they'll have me."

FOOTNOTE: This new job should take Picasso's mind off his current worry.

For six months he's been working on an experimental version of the famous Velasquez painting "The Ladies In Waiting."

So far he's painted 30 versions —and thrown all of them away "in disgust."

★

Tip for tourists who like to air their knowledge of French. Don't when dining out, shout "Pass the sauce." It's gangster Jargon for "Start the shooting."

★

THE French tax-men are getting tough—awful tough with that standby of the French businessman, the deductible expense account.

From now on its good-bye to those yachting cruises, night-club outings and country house week-ends, all in the sacred name of bigger and better business.

And all because a waiter was too obliging.

It happened in the summer when a customer at a restaurant told the waiter he wanted to keep a receipted bill.

The total was dol. 5. "Ah, for your expense account," said the waiter, "wait, M'sieu, I'll fix it for you." and he presented the customer with a receipted bill for dol. 25.

The only snag: The customer was one of the leading tax experts in the French Finance Ministry. From that moment the heart was on.

Home Again

PARTY of the week was given by-21-year-old Anne Marsot, daughter of a wealthy Paris oilman.

ITS OBJECT: TO CELEBRATE THE BREAKING OF HER ENGAGEMENT TO A HIGHLY ELIGIBLLE PHILADELPHIAN.

Anne went all the way to Philadelphia to get married, decided on arrival that she did not love the boy enough to live in the U.S.A.

Guests of honour at the party: Six titled, wealthy young Frenchmen. Seems Anne is trying to make up for lost time with the home talent.

WHAT IS EIGHTY?

I HOPE, the New Year opened well with you. It didn't with me. The heart is heavy. If you have tears to shed —get a napkin.

The Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has passed on copies of two letters to me—one in which a certain gentleman wrote to the Editor making certain enquiries about me, and the other was the Editor's reply to it.

The gentleman wanted to have the Editor's opinion about my general qualifications and character for a proposal for a marriage which had been started, and remembering my long connection with the "A.B.P.", the writer expected that the Editor should have a fair knowledge of my general qualifications and character.

★

I need hardly add, I hope, that the bridegroom—to-be was I.

Somebody wanted to give his daughter in marriage to me, and hence this investigation into my character—not to mention my "general qualifications."

I am sure, you find nothing remarkable in all this. After all, a man is a man for a' that, or, am I wrong?

It is not that which has brought about heaviness of the heart. It was the Editor's reply which did it.

For, this Editor, without a word to me, wrote back to say that I was not "marriageable." And he has not added a single word in explanation of this strange conduct.

Why does he think that I am not "marriageable"?

Perhaps, he is obsessed by the fact that I have a wife. So what? Has any law yet been passed making polygamy punishable? I cannot remember any. Then—why?

★

Again, he may be thinking of my age. Possibly, he may have the notion that I am too old to marry again. Again, he is wrong. For, when you come to think of it—coolly and dispassianately—what is eighty, after all?

Has the Editor taken stock of the marriages of over-eighty bridegrooms which are taking place every year?

It is not for me to dilate on my character and qualifications, the qualities of my head and heart—but there is one thing I cannot help pointing out to the Editor and his correspondent.

It is not honey-and-roses which make marriages durable and happy.

It is experience which does it. It is only men who have had wives of variegated persuasions and dimensions who make ideal bridegrooms.

Only a multiplicity of wives can make this consummation possible. No namby-pamby. Romeo can do it.

★

You have to pass through all the variations on the theme before you become the paragon husband,—as I am, as I can always be. You have to marry and marry again. And again.

Take my first wife, for instance, a mere chip of eight. I was only fifteen. Within two days of the marriage, I discovered that this brat had the habit of eating one whole garlic after her meals.

I objected, for I did not like the smell of garlic in my wife's mouth. But did she listen?

She said that her father had told her that if you took one garlic after meals, you never caught rheumatism in your old age.

So, she ate garlic at the age of eight to avoid rheumatism.

I protested, and eventually, came to agree with her. We were happy.

Today, a woman can eat a whole basketful of garlic and breathe into my face without drawing a single word of protest from me. Can you say the same?

How *can* this Editor say that I am not "marriageable" without consulting me? What does he know about "marriageability" with only one wife to show?

Then there was another—wife. I mean—who ate earthenware. Anything made of soft earth she chewed up and swallowed as epicures swallow oysters.

Whenever she made love to me, she smelt good earth. How many husbands can claim the same experience? Talk of "marriageability"!!

★

Then, this ogre of "jealousy." How many happy homes have been wrecked by this monster! That's because they didn't know how to tackle the problem. My fourth had this virus in her system.

I had no suspicion of it till she discovered me one evening with a girl seated on my knee.

And she kicked up a row which brought the entire neighbourhood into the house.

It was no use the neighbours pleading for me. It did no good their pointing out that no harm was done by a girl of three sitting on the lap of a man of forty-five.

My wife's one charge was that a woman was a woman for a' that. It was a girl, after all.

"Why should I, a man with a wife, have another girl seated on his lap?"

After that, no tom-cat was seen in *my* house. Nor a lady-dog. I can't tell about the mice and the white ants.

★

Then there was the darling who wanted to learn English. All she knew was that b-l-a made bla and b-l-i made bli.

But she wanted to read newspaper editorials and discuss import policies.

I helped her, but she gave it up when she learnt that though c-u-t was cut and b-u-t was but —p-u-t was put. She said that she had no patience with a language which could not make up its mind.

How many of our budding Benedicks can claim shopping experience as I can? I learnt the art fifty years ago with my third wife. Her technique with the assistants was wonderful.

If one of them quoted the price of a sari as sixteen Rupees, she said that she would give Four Rupees for it, and no more.

Usually, I tried to look on such occasions as if she was only a casual acquaintance and not a wife. But she never gave me a chance,—and the shop-keeper learnt all in a couple of minutes. Five years of that made me the hard-boiled hanger-on that I am today. Not "marriageable," forsooth!

It is no use multiplying instances. Every one had a bee in her bonnet. One would insist on my walking four miles after dinner.

★

Another found me too "funny" to be treated as a husband. And yet, there was a third who found nothing "funny" in what I said or wrote, even whilst many held that I had a sense of "humour." (Not now, not now.) Every time, I cracked a joke, she had a habit of giving me a cold stare and asking: "So what?"

Aye, I have made so many beds and lain on them. And this Editor never cared to make an enquiry from me. But that is the trouble with men who have no more than one wife to show.

I do wish, however, to make one thing clear. It is not the loss of another wife which I grieve. Perhaps, it would be just as well if I didn't add another to the Roll of Honour. It is not that.

What caused the heaviness in the heart region was the editor's declaration on my "marriageability." It was that which hurt. For, it was not fair.

PATTER By ASUDE

"Two men jumped up and offered me their seats on the bus yesterday."
"And did you take them dear?"

Hundreds of weary men of the British forces harassed by German Stukas, which returned again and again to dive-bomb them, wade up to their necks in the sea at Dunkirk, for the biggest evacuation of World War II. The sharpnel in the film was, of course, burnt cork.

Here's how a British film director has recreated the snatching of 338,000 from annihilation in seven breathless 1940 days.

Evacuation 1957 Style

LONDON.

FOR SEVEN DAYS IN 1940 THE WORLD HELD ITS BREATH WHILE 338,000 MEN OF THE BRITISH ARMY, TRAPPED AT THE SEA EDGE, WERE SNATCHED FROM ANNIHILATION BY A BRILLIANTLY IMPROVISED FLEET OF MOTORBOATS, PLEASURE CRAFT, TUGS, FISHING BOATS, YACHTS AND EVEN ROWBOATS.

For seven weeks this past summer, the whole operation was staged again in a reconstruction involving the close liaison of the British war office, the admiralty and the French and Belgian governments.

It took two years of meticulous research before one of the most inspiring moments of history could be recaptured in the Michael Balcon film, "Dunkirk," which is a massive minutely accurate reconstruction of the epic of the Dunkirk beaches.

Most of the troops in action in this second Dunkirk were scarcely out of their cradles in 1940.

A large number were sons of the men who, against forlorn hope, returned from the real Dunkirk to fight again.

But some of the regiments—the Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the field ambulance units—were the same.

They were commanded by monocled Brigadier Bernard Fergusson, D.S.O., hero of the Chindit campaign in Burma, a phase of the war still undreamed of in the dark Dunkirk days.

Mere Cork

On the beaches of 1940 the weary, hungry survivors sought what shelter they could as the harassing Stukas returned to dive-bomb them again and again.

THIS PAST SUMMER THE EXPLOSIONS WERE REMOTE-CONTROLLED, THE DEVASTATING SHRAPNEL WAS MERELY BURNT CORK. THE HEAVY FALL OF SMOKE FROM THE BLAZING FRENCH TOWN DRIFTED REALISTICALLY FROM A CHAIN OF OIL-BURNERS.

Drawn from today's 29th Infantry Brigade, hundreds of men of the York and Lancaster regiment waded up to their necks in the sea. Director Leslie Norman had to ensure, however, that soldiers in the foreground wore the correct uniform and kit of the period. Many small, yet significant, details like that have changed since then.

When Sir Michael Balcon first dreamed up the production for M-G-M's British studios he planned to stage the scenes on the actual locations.

To his dismay, the setting in France had been rebuilt and the sites were unrecognisable.

Research groups had to go inland along the evacuation routes to places like Bergues and Cassel, talking to local inhabitants, studying old photographs, painstakingly reconnoitering the changes of time.

Old farmhouses were measured and photographed.

In the river Dyle area an 82-year-old man was rounded up from an old people's home because he accurately remembered the positions of the guns.

In the border village of Sainghin-en-Melantois an old lady recognised the film visitors as English and called out, "Ah, Monsieur will want fried eggs!"

Carefully the researches noted that the men of the Glouchester regiment, while there in 1940, had lived on little else.

In Dunkirk the old jetty was pock-marked by shellfire, still surrounded by rusted remains of some of the little ships that had failed to make the return trip to England.

From a basement in the municipal offices the technicians retrieved the original plans of the pier for its reconstruction in England.

Churned Out

Ultimately, the grass-strewn coastal dunes of Camber Sands, in Sussex, were found to resemble yesterday's Dunkirk far more closely than any location in Flanders itself.

By W. G. MATTERS

Effective changes were made by the erection of signposts reading "Bruxelles, 160 kilometres," the removal of gay modern beach huts, the masking of power lines.

A sentry patrol would prevent unofficial spectators appearing on the skyline.

Then bulldozers churned out the obviously British breakwaters and sceneshifters erased every clue to the English landscape over a beach area two miles wide.

Scrapyards were scoured for old-type army equipment.

Junk heaps yielded Red Cross ambulances and prewar cars of French make.

Associated with the film, Ealing Films prop department produced guns of obsolete pattern modelled to exact measurements in wood.

Meanwhile, whole groups of streets in the nearby Sussex port of Rye were given suitably French disguise.

Bistro signs such as "Au Bon Cidre" and "Le Coq d'Or" blossomed over shopfronts.

Rye was turned into the French town of Bergues.

To blot out television aerials for distance shots a wooden building was erected.

Gallic Scene

Fortunately this little town—one of the Cinque ports—has always had a Gallic atmosphere.

The inhabitants joined enthusiastically in scenes portraying the straggling columns of refugees with their animals, carts and personal possessions.

Wagonloads of French furniture were rented from across the Channel.

One local resident produced an old baby carriage she had used for her baby son in France in 1938.

A DEAR OLD SOUL OF 85 INSISTED ON CARRYING A PET PARROT — A TOUCH OF AUTHENTICITY, FOR HISTORIANS ESTABLISHED THAT PET PARROTS HAD BEEN CARRIED BY SOME OF THE FUGITIVES IN FRANCE.

Then, to add to the grim realism, a platoon of fully armed French soldiers landed from the sloop La Gracieuse, and set up defensive outposts on the quay.

For the big evacuation scenes 4,000 troops moved in from the army barracks at Dover and Lydd in full battle order.

Maj.-Gen. G. C. Gordon Lennox and veterans of Dunkirk closely watched actors John Mills and Richard Attenborough for any slip in detail.

Behind the battery of movie cameras, more than 150 technicians, electricians, military and naval technical advisers controlled the huge panorama.

By coincidence, Rye's 700-year-old Ypres tower — once used as a look-out against French invaders — was suitable as a centre for radio contact with the special effects men setting off explosives and smoke cylinders.

Made up to look fatigued, the troops were manoeuvred by public address system — dubbed out from the sound track — and communication links in which field telephones, 50 army walkie-talkie sets and coloured very light pistols all played a part.

Lucky Chance

Oddly enough, for the beach-head scenes, only 40 little ships were required to stand by.

For one moving sequence, showing troops, soaked to the skin, wading out from the inferno of the land, there was only a single army "Duck" in water shallow enough for its wheels to touch down.

In another scene a rescue launch was supposed to drift to the beach.

But the Camber tides rise and fall with such speed that when the water was deep enough for the launch, the camera was in danger of being swamped; when the tide receded and the camera was safe, the launch tended to stick on a sandbank.

Later scenes were filmed in the hush-hush naval dockyard at Sheerness to show the Resolute, a fishing boat actually used at Dunkirk, and other vessels moving off for the beaches.

The task of getting together a convoy that could in any degree represent the strange armada of 900 ships used at Dunkirk — "the most fantastic fleet that ever sailed" — seemed almost impossible.

But by great good luck Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, was unveiling a memorial at Dunkirk at the time and the British Motor Yacht Club had organised a great reunion of at least 300 of the original ships of rescue Operation Dynamo.

Ealing Studios cameramen were able to get the shots they wanted, though care had to be taken to camouflage modern costumes, radar and other devices not used at Dunkirk.

Director of such film hits as "The Cruel Sea," "The Shiralee," "Mandy" and "Where No Vultures Fly," Leslie Norman emphasises that "Dunkirk" is not a documentary.

Though the story is documented, he says, the dol. 1,500,000 picture concerns itself with the fortunes of four or five typical groups who were caught up in the maelstrom of Dunkirk.

"A new generation has grown up," he explains, "who know nothing of Dunkirk.

"My own son, now 24, was only seven or eight at the time. "Naturally, he doesn't really know why Churchill said, 'We shall fight on the beaches.' The film will help to show him."

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RUMANIANS MAKE BEST OF A BAD DEAL

BUCHAREST.

RUMANIA, in the 11th month of its new "new economic policy," still lives largely by bread alone—with little of the meat and potatoes that was promised.

Last February the Communist Rumanian regime switched from its then "new policy" of a crash programme to build up industry to a re-emphasis on consumer goods.

Somewhere along the way the "New Nep" policy was sidetracked.

Steel, coal, electrical output, and oil still get top billing over agriculture and light industry, and the average Rumanian is left with few of the comforts that make life worth living.

Of the six Soviet satellites I recently visited, Rumania has the most mild-mannered regime

Despite the shortages, there in little popular bitterness or rebelliousness in evidence, and the Communist leaders can sit lightly on their thrones.

MODEST

Nevertheless, Rumania would not be Communist today if it weren't for its common frontier with Soviet Russia—and the presence on its soil of a Soviet army of occupation.

What's more, unlike Hungary, Rumania has no "window on the West." Its non-Russian neighbours are all "people's democracies."

There are few actual Communists in Rumania—at most 600,000, out of a population of more than 18,000,000.

Most Rumanians proclaim openly that they are not Communists, but—and this is the most important factor—they insist that they are law-abiding citizens under the new regime.

What they want is greater national independence and more political liberty. Their attitude might be summed up as "trying to make the best of a bad deal."

TRICK WORKS

The new regime claims that each citizen is guaranteed steady work, social welfare, and a minimum standard of living.

Beyond that minimum, however, it is every man for himself.

A fruit seller I met, for instance, told me the state allowed him to write off up to 40 per cent of his fruit as "wastage."

In actual fact, he assured me, the rotten fruit amounted to much less—but he pockets the difference anyway.

BY MANIPULATING THE WASTAGE ALLOWANCE, THE FRUIT SELLER ADMITTED TO INCREASING HIS INCOME FROM 700 LEI (DOL. 29) A MONTH TO 1,100 (DOL. 46) A MONTH.

When I suggested that he could probably raise it to 1,500

By GEORGE DROSSOS

ONE hears much of "rebellious" Hungary, 'Titoist' Poland, and even "Isolated" Albania.

Rumania, however, surrounded by other "People's Democracies," remains relatively unknown.

George Drossos, leading Greek journalist, former Athens Press Minister and Member of Parliament, offers a firsthand report on The "New Look" In Red Rumania.

lei a month, he merely smiled—as if he had said too much already.

Assuming he does earn the dol. 46 he admits to, the fruit seller, like the vast majority of the population, must spend nearly his entire income on food.

The worker does derive advantages elsewhere, however.

He receives free medical care, a bonus of 100 lei (dol. 4) per child, and pays very little for rent—no more than 10 to 12 per cent of his monthly wage.

Even if the worker received more pay, there would be little to spend it on as far as amusements go. The gay night life that flourished in prewar Rumania is almost totally gone. There is less public entertainment in Rumania than in any other Soviet satellite.

Bucharest, which once rivalled Budapest as the "Paris of the East," no longer is famous for its Western-style floor shows, its gaudy cabarets, or its chic women.

"We really don't mind taking the twins along with us, Mum. We use them as goal-posts."

BACK SEAT

Indeed, sex has taken a back seat in this satellite.

NOT ONLY HAVE PROSTITUTES BEEN RUN OFF THE STREET, BUT A NEW LAW BALDLY STATES THAT "ACTS, GESTURES, OR OTHER MANIFESTATIONS WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EXPRESSION OF LACK OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR OR VIOLATE THE RULES OF CO-EXISTENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SEXES IS PUNISHABLE BY FROM SIX MONTHS TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT."

Rumanians are encouraged to get rid of their excess energies through work.

Most of the energy has been expended on heavy industry, and the regime can boast of record production gains.

Coal production has jumped from 2,800,000 tons in 1938 to 6,500,000 tons today; crude oil, from 6,600,000 tons to 10,500,000; steel from 284,000 to 800,000; cement from 500,000 to 2,000,000; and electric power output has considerably gone up.

Education, too, has top priority in Communist Rumania.

Before the war, an estimated 4,500,000 Rumanians were illiterate.

Today, illiteracy has virtually been eliminated and the Government claims it spends 18 per cent of the budget on education.

Bouzar Ionescu Director-General of Higher Education, told me that before the war there were 26,000 college students compared to 60,000 today.

Compulsory school attendance, according to Rumanian officials, is soon to be increased from four to seven years.

POLICE TERROR

Underlying every facet of Rumanian life, however, is a fear of the secret police.

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISIONERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM RUMANIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER THE NEW "LENIENT" POLICY, FORCED LABOUR STILL EXISTS — AND EVERYONE IS A POTENTIAL RECRUIT.

A story making the rounds in Bucharest cafes these days is of the Rumanian worker who was roused from his sleep one night by his wife.

"I hear noises downstairs," she said.

"Maybe the police have come."

The husband stumbles down the stirs, climbs back up, and says, "Go back to sleep. It's just some burglar taking the silverware."

Two scenes from the great Dunkirk evacuation reconstructed for the historic film.

GODLESS RELIGION WINS TAX RELIEF

SAN FRANCISCO.

A RELIGION doesn't need a God in the eyes of the State of California.

This, in effect, is what the California District Court of Appeals said when it ruled in favour of a small group of "Religious Liberals" who claimed exemption from property taxes in Oakland and Alameda county, across San Francisco Bay.

The Fellowship of Humanity, formed in 1934 and now claiming 150 members, paid $330 in taxes to Oakland and the county for fiscal 1952-53.

But the group paid under protest, and the American Civil Liberties Union took up its cause.

The Fellowship said it was entitled to a "religious" tax exemption because it espouses ideals and principles.

The county district attorney's office disagreed, noting the Fellowship did not believe in a Supreme Being.

The case dragged on and, finally, last year a Superior Court approved the Fellowship's tax exemption.

The district attorney took the case to the Appellate Court and the Appeals Court has now upheld the lower court.

In a 37-page opinion, presiding justice Raymond Peters writes that the fundamental question is whether "A belief in God or gods is essential to religious worship as these words are used in the State constitution."

He points out that Confucianism, classic Buddhism and Taoism are all regarded as religions, though they don't require belief in a Supreme Deity.

"Drawing a dividing line between theistic (God-centered) and nontheistic beliefs would seem somewhat arbitrary," he writes.

"In a country where religious tolerance is accepted, it would not seem that the limited definition is in accord with our traditions.

"Any belief must be accorded the same status as an orthodox religion."

And the judge goes on to find the Fellowship, which holds meetings every Sunday, eligible for its tax exemption because its main purpose is "to establish and maintain a free fellowship for the study of human relationships from the viewpoint of religion, education and sociology."

Queen Of England Reigns But Does Not Rule

WHAT is the Commonwealth of Nations? How many countries go to comprise it? How many of these Nations are Republics? Who is the Head of this Commonwealth?

The Commonwealth of Nations means a comity of independent sovereign countries, who were once a part and parcel of the former British Empire.

Today there are eleven countries, which go to make the Commonwealth. They are, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and the latest Malaya, and to some extent the Federation of Rhodesia.

Of these, only two, so far, India and Pakistan are the Republics, the rest are the Dominions of the British Crown.

The Head of these eleven countries is Queen Elizabeth II.

For this anachonism, the constitutional lawyers get straight away into difficulties.

As the great, Sir Ivor Jennings says:

"To begin with, whose Queen is she? She is often described as Queen of England and, though there has not in fact been a Queen of England since 1707, there is something in the term, because she had somewhat different constitutional responsibilities in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

"It is, however, simpler to say that she is Queen in seven independent countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and Ghana, while she is recognised as Head of the Commonwealth by three other independent countries, India and Pakistan, which are republics with presidents as heads of State, and the Federation of Malaya which has a Malaya ruler called the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as Head of the State.

IN HER NAME

"Nor is this all. In the United States the Governors of States are not the deputies or representatives of the President; but in Canada and Australia, the governments of the Provinces and States are the Queen's governments, functioning in her name. There are besides all the territories which are not yet fully self-governing. If my arithmetic is correct the Queen participates either personally or by deputy, in the functioning of 61 legislatures, of which 41 have responsible ministers or the equivalent. This list includes the independent countries as well as the dependent territories, some of which already enjoy a large measure of self-government.

NOT TO BLAME

"The position is really less complicated than it sounds. If the Queen had actually to govern all these territories the job would require a superwoman. Actually, she governs none of them; she reigns, but does not rule. The device which Britain was in process of developing at the time of the American Revolutoin was that or responsible government, whereby the functions of the monarch were in fact exercised by ministers who were members of and responsible to the legislature. The Declaration of Independence

BY KEKI

blamed George III, because the responsibility was his; but nobody blamed George V and George IV personally for any acts of the United Kingdom Government.

"This development not only allowed a monarchy to become a democracy; it enabled it to become a whole collection of democracies spread over five continents. Even where self-government is not fully developed. Or in a place like Ascension Island, where it could not be developed, the Queen does not rule. Her representative (usually styled the Governor) is controlled by a responsible minister in one of the independent countries (i.e. the United Kingdom, Australia or New Zealand).

"The device of responsible government does not deprive the Queen of political functions. On the contrary, it adds to their importance, for responsible ministers are party politicians and therefore partisans. Besides, the monarch is permanent while the ministers are "transient and embarassed phantoms." The ministers have to seek re-election within five years at the most, and may be turned out by lack of parliamentary or party support before then; in fact, in the United Kingdom no Government ever lasts for more than ten years. The Queen reigns by operation of law, does not need election or re-election, and can therefore take a long view."

Of late the British Queen, as she is popularly known, has come under much criticism from her own aristocracy.

What are her functions? They are principally, social, philanthrophic and to some extent moral, or again to use the words of Sir Ivor Jennings:—

"Politicians like to believe that a country is ruled by them. In fact it is not, for little of our daily life is regulated by politics Religion, learning, art, literature, music, commerce and industry, recreation and so forth, are not run by politicians, at least on our side of the Iron Curtain in these matters the Queen and indeed the whole Royal Family take an active part mostly by stimulation.

"This is a very large job indeed, and rare is the day on which the Court Circular does not announce the performance of two or three social functions of public importance. No less than six members of the Royal Family spend most of their time at it. Moreover, it is done at little cost to the country. The total annual cost of the whole Royal Family to public funds is £632,000, or less than three pence per resident citizen per annum.

"The monarchy itself is always under gentle criticism, and therefore adapts itself to changing ideas.

POLITICAL VALUE

"Nor must the political value of sentiment be ignored. It is convenient to be able to draw a distinction between the State and the Government, to serve the Queen rather than the Government. It is convenient too, to have an institution which can serve seven or more independent countries and so provide a focus for a common citizenship without limiting independence or infringing the several citizenships. There is, too, still something in the divinity that hedges a king."

In all countries people serve the community at great inconvenience to themselves, but it is easier when the request is in the Queen's name, because of the tradition that a request from the Queen is a command.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

'MAGIC COLLAR' SHOW PROCEEDS FOR CHESHIRE HOME

Sunday Gem.

Without an honest manly heart no man is worth regarding, and a handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.

IN THE ETERNAL CYCLE OF TIME, 1957 HAS HAD ITS INNINGS OF THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DAYS.

To many of us it seems but yesterday that we closed the chapter on 1956 and ushered in 1957, and here again we are wishing each other a happy and prosperous 1958.

Most of us can pause for a moment's stock-taking and random reflections of the past year.

I wonder how many of us were able to live up to the resolutions we had set before us for the New Year, and how many of us can say that at least we made a gallant bid to fulfil them.

But the hands of the clock move unceasingly, not a minute slower or faster, and human nature always believes that there is time enough for everything—what couldn't be done the year before could perhaps be attempted and achieved in the next.

On the threshold of the Sputnik age let us look forward to the year ahead with courage in our minds and happiness in our hearts.

Ringing Out

ON the night of December 31 there was revelry, jollity, camaraderie and gaiety galore — crackers, horns and pipes could be heard everywhere, and streamers, buntings and balloons formed part of the decorations in hotels, clubs, eating houses and public dance halls.

There were masses of people here, there and everywhere, all intent on bidding the old year a rousing farewell, and ushering in the New Year with a *noisy fanfare.*

Greetings were tossed to one another, be they friends, acquaintances or total strangers, and "pecking on the cheek" was an accepted and universal form of wishing "A Happy New Year!"

As for time that night, the sky was truly the limit, and it was almost as if one vied with the other in the lateness of the home-coming hour.

By the time some people dropped into bed the sun had long since risen, and many families were setting down to their morning breakfast."

Pantomime

THOSE who saw the Xmas Pantomime "Bluebell," last year will look forward to another presentation by the same talented cast from January 5 to January 12.

Entitled "The Magic Collar" this Pantomime promises to be as delightful refreshing and entertaining as its predecessor, and will once again be produced by Mr. Carney of Burmah-Shell Refinery, assisted by his energetic wife.

Well-known soprano Eileen Cowper will be featured in the musical lead, Dudley Glenville, John Smithard and a host of other players will be on the stage, providing amusement for people of any and every age group, and it is the sort of treat that will be definitely welcome in the Yuletide season.

THE SYLVAN SETTING OF "LAWNSIDE," THE RESIDENCE OF LADY DUGGAN, IS THE PICTURESQUE VENUE FOR THE PANTOMIME, THE PROCEEDS OF WHICH WILL BE DONATED TO THE CHESHIRE HOME, LOCATED AT ANDHERI.

The founder of the Cheshire Homes, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire will be revisiting Bombay at the time, and then proposes to make a survey of the different homes scattered in various parts of India.

Lasker Award

PROMINENT heart specialist, Dr. R. J. Vakil has been the recipient of a unique award in the medical line—he is the first Asian to be awarded the Lasker prize from the United States for his research in Raouwolfia, an antidote to blood pressure ailments.

Modest and unassuming, Dr. Vakil has built up a very large practice and an enviable reputation, this award coming as a fitting climax to a distinguished medical career.

Private individuals and societies have been busy playing host to this brilliant medico on his return from the States, and at a recent dinner party given by Mr. Adi K. Sett many medical men and their wives were invited to meet and honour their colleague.

A lot of medical "jargon" was naturally heard, and Rustom Vakil was eagerly questioned about his research work, the award, and his impressions regarding his U.S. trip.

In this genial atmosphere following the sumptuous dinner, the hands of the clock moved unheeded, and the medicos contentedly puffed at their cigars and cigarettes over steaming cups of coffee.

Lasker Award winner, Dr. R. J. Vakil explains a point to Dr. Gagrat, Radiologist Dr. Joseph, Mr. Adi K. Sett, the host at this dinner party, and Dr. Pavri, Hon. Physician to the Governor.

Volga Way

LIGHTS dimmed to a soft glow and with melodious music is the background at the air-conditioned dining-hall of *Volga provided a cosy setting for a New Year party given by* Mr. Ajit Broker, landlord-cum-businessman.

Among those in the mood for enjoying this festive dinner and dance were Miss Prem Vora, Professor Rusi Taraporevala, the Khushlani sisters and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Antia, and many many more.

The band of carol singers from the Salvation Army could be heard outside whenever the door opened to let in a fresh batch of revellers, and the floor within had a capacity "squeeze" as more and more couples were lured to it by the rhythmic strains of the orchestra, playing many nostalgic favourites of the yesteryear.

BOMBAY'S classical music fans have been so consistently and adequately fed on the customary diet of orchestral, pianoforte, violin and vocal music, that any new medium of a solo instrument such as the guitar or the harmonica is bound to provide a very welcome variation.

Two Guitars

When the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation first announced the then forthcoming visit of a couple of guitar players, people had genuine misgivings about the suitability of the medium for the concert stage.

Any such doubts that might have lingered in people's minds were quickly dispelled last Thursday as soon as the artistes, Ida Presti and Alexandre Lagoya, commenced the programme with selections from early Italian composers, followed by Bach.

IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE PROGRAMME, WHICH WAS DEVOTED TO THE EARLIER CLASSICAL COMPOSERS, THE GUITAR SOUNDED VERY MUCH LIKE THE HARPSICHORD.

The second half was given to a rendering of modern Spanish and Italian music, including compositions of the artistes themselves.

★

It was indeed a revelation to hear such a wide range of musical repertoire played on an instrument which is almost invariably, associated in the popular mind with the 'Hula-hula' and the 'Rock 'n' Roll'.

If people revised this erstwhile impression about the guitar and its potentialities as a vehicle of the classical form, it was undoubtedly due to the splendid technique and the impeccable virtuosity of the duo.

Ida Presti and Alexandre Lagoya as a combination were most competent in harmony and synchronisation.

Performers of their calibre have struck a great blow for the prestige of the guitar and have placed in the forefront its claims to recognition on a much wider scale than what it has hitherto received.

New Names

EVER since the dawn of Independence the powers that be in our land have launched a campaign for substituting new names in place of the existing ones, whether for towns, streets, railway stations or for incumbents of public offices.

Therefore in Bharat, i.e. India, within the short space of a decade, one has come across innumerable instances of innovations in nomenclature, and evidence of this precipitate zeal for renaming cities, roads, etc. is not hard to come by.

Thus, the Vizagapatam of *olden days has been substituted* by Vishakapatam, Hornby Road has become Dr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee Road, and the Secretariat has not only been re-housed but renamed 'Sachivalaya'.

But while it is in the fitness of things that such changes be made consistent with the ushering in of the New Order, our legislators and city fathers should not allow their zeal to get the better of their discretion.

Scrapping the old for the new has its limitations and dangers no less than its apparent attractions.

IF THIS TENDENCY IS NOT CONFINED WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS, IT IS BOUND TO CREATE CONFUSION IN THE MINDS OF THE PUBLIC, WHOSE CAPACITY TO KEEP PACE WITH EVER-CHANGING CONDITIONS IS BY NO MEANS UNLIMITED.

PEKING SUFFERS BIG SET-BACK IN TIBET

HONG KONG

TIBET, the ancient, snow-swept land at the world's roof, has won a prolonged behind - the - scenes struggle against the grim reality of Chinese Communist domination.

By Leonard Lefkow

The battle was fought against a backdrop of secrecy as thick as the winter mists which swirl about the circular city of Lhasa, the 16,000-foot capital and home of God to Tibetans.

Stripped of the fanfare that marked ideological battles in other lands, some 1,500,000 Tibetans, with few weapons other than their twin distrust of Communism and China, have set back the Red giant to the East.

Stay Order

The New China News Agency, Peking's official mouthpiece, acknowledged this in a discreetly phrased dispatch overlooked by most diplomatic observers here.

"Most of the Chinese personnel now working in Tibet will be withdrawn and dispatched to other parts of the country," the Agency said, adding:

"Since the Central Government (Peking) has resolved not to carry out reforms in Tibet within the next six years at the earliest, the present setup and staff were too big."

The announcement represents a reversal of Red policy.

The meaning is simple: Mao Tse-Tung and the Politburo have suffered their greatest single defeat since they swept to power in 1949.

In October, 1950, three Communist armies invaded Tibet and proclaimed the so-called "liberation" of the bleak land.

Although no one can claim indisputable information, well-placed Indian sources estimate upward of 500,000 Chinese had been settled in Tibet since late 1950.

But today—after seven years of intensive resistance that flared into open revolt—the Chinese are retracing their steps down lofty mountain paths for dispersal to less hazardous posts.

This is the story, as told by a Tibetan exile:

"The Communists asked the people to meet with them so that they could hear the complaints of the people and rectify them. They urged the people to complain.

"This was something new to Tibetans and they complained plenty. In fact, the Tibetans wound up every meeting by passing resolutions asking the Chinese to go home. The Communists got mad and stopped the meetings.

"But the idea had caught on. The people kept on meeting in secret. Finally an organised resistance movement was formed. It was called Mimang Tsokpa—or organised people.

Mimang Tsokpa harried Communist troop garrisons, sabotaged construction projects and pilfered food from military stocks for food short Tibetans.

The Peking regime replied by dispatching a few planes to a newly built airstrip near Lhasa and bombed two monasteries thought to be the hub of Mimang resistance. The revolt spread.

Last year, Gen. Chang Kuo-hua, commander of Red China's military and political forces, announced that Red-style reforms would be halted for at least six years.

In a speech broadcast by Peking Radio, Chang declared "any forced changes in the lives of our Tibetan minority would only create difficulties for peaceful reform."

The concession was circulated throughout Tibet in the hope people would accept Chinese authority if it were stripped of the Communist taint.

Resistance continued with renewed vigour.

Now, Peking has disclosed that all Chinese personnel—"except a few vital cadres"—will be withdrawn and the world's highest land left in the hands of Tibetans.

Mr. R. C. Mehta, Principal of the School of Music, Drama and Dancing, Baroda University, speaking on "Place of Dramatics in University Education" under the auspices of "Gujarati Natya Milan" organised by Rang Bhoomi last week.

C.D. Projects Change Landmark Of Kumaon Hill Area

COMMUNITY Development is easily the most important index of the impact which India's planned attempts to revivify her economy have had at the grass roots — among the millions who live in villages.

It involves painstaking efforts for laying the basis of change in a sphere and amony people where the stranglehold of crustified habits and social institutions is not only age-old but seemed almost unshakable.

THE most striking feature of the Community Development movement in the Kumaon Hill areas of U. P. is the forthright manner in which it sets out to grapple with the problem of underemployment.

We had our first experience of this conditicn and the manner in which it is being sought to be reformed, while visiting the Tarikhet Intensive Development Block.

Tarikhet is situated at a distance of 54 miles by road from Kathgodam railway station and lies 5,200 feet above sea level in the heart of the beautiful, pine-rich Almora District in the northern-most reaches of Uttar Pradesh.

Tarikhet Block sprawls over more than 57,000 acres of tough, mountainous terrain and has a population of nearly 46,000.

ON THE ADVENT OF WINTER EVERY YEAR, NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF THIS POPULATION LITERALLY PACK UP THEIR HOUSEHOLDS AND LEAVE FOR THE PLAIN BELOW LOOKING FOR WARMTH AND WORK.

When a National Extension Service Block was set up at Tarikhet nearly four years ago, their greatest worry was how to arrest this migration, which cut across all planning and was found to be the biggest hurdle in the way of any systematic development of the region.

MIGRATION

Agriculture could support only one-third of the population. Large tracts of land lay uncultivated. For nine months in a year, there was no temptation for the people to stay on in their villages.

The most urgent task facing the Block workers was to start developing as quickly as possible alternative means of livelihood and sources of work.

The region, however, was not so barren as all that. There were some excellent roads, developed and maintained by the military authorities stationed at Ranikhet.

Practically, every village had a school, and the level of literacy was remarkably high.

Horticulture was one direction in which there was an almost limitless scope for expansion; forestry, herb growing and Khadi, chiefly woollens, were others.

Moreover, Tarikhet's biggest asset has always been its people. Intelligent, hard-working and mostly literate, the people of the region present the paradox of extreme poverty existing alongwith amazing mental forwardness.

The problem facing the region was clearly formulated for us by Ramnath Pande of Papna, the very first village we visited after arriving at Tarikhet.

Pande had played a prominent role in the freedom struggle in Kumaon hills and was widely respected for his deep attachment to its people and his understanding of its problems.

"The problem here," he explained "is not of sosial uplift in fact so much as of economics.

Long before the Tarikhet and other blocks came into being in this district, the villagers had their own little community and information centres.

Most of the young people around here have been to the cities for odd jobs. Some of them have been as far as Delhi and Lucknow.

And they keep bringing back the news of the outside world and new ideas and outlook.

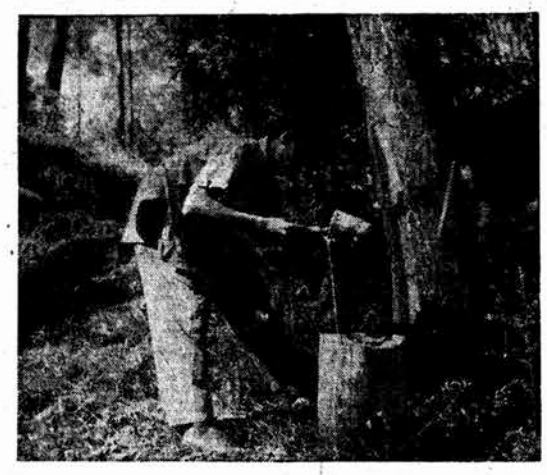
BIG ASSET

What the people here are clamouring for is not knowledge or ideas or glimpses of a new and better life, but work and employment to fill their idle hours and supplement the meagre incomes from the land.

They have the will to work. What they need is the wherewithals."

PROSPERITY

It is the provision of these wherewithals that the Block Development authorities in Tarikhet from the very beginning regarded as their first and foremost task.



Resin tapping is now providing part-time or whole-time employment to increasingly large number of people, and is also serving as a nucleus for a flourishing turpentine industry in the area. Photo shows a Kumaon hillman collecting resin from a pine tree.

But they were also aware that the necessary machinery and drive for the creation of these conditions had to come from the people themselves.

For this purpose, they concentrated on the development of popular institutions like Forest Panchayats and Small-Scale Industrial Co-operatives over as wide an area as possible.

It is the growing power and prestige and the enlarging field of operation of these institutions that provide the strongest basis for the future prosperity of the region.

Take, for example, the work being done by the Forest Panchayat of Silore Patti, one of the major Pattis in the Block. (A Patti in Kumaon is a group of 20 to 30 villages: a village usually consists of a few households and is too small a unit for effective corporate life).

IN THE VERY FIRST YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, THIS PANCHAYAT HAS PRODUCED IMPRESSIVE RESULTS IN HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AFFOREST-ATION.

Hundreds of naked hillocks are being dressed up with fruit trees and, wherever these could not be grown, with tall and stately Pines and Deodars.

Many of the families, we visited in Silore, had flourishing little orchards right in their backyards. It was one of the most delightful experiences to watch members of a poor Pahari peasant family hovering proctively over tender young plants.

"These are as precious to us as children," the father of the family wistfully remarked. "When we are old, these will support us."

FRUIT TREES

The quality of the soil and climate in Kumaon is exceptionally favourable for the growth of fruit trees.

The location of one of U. P. Government's major horticultural research stations at Chaubatta, only five miles from Tarikhet, and the establishment of a horticultural training centre and nursery at Tarikhet itself, have greatly helped the "Grow More Fruit" campaign, which forms the first major plank of community development in Kumaon.

Afforestation, which forms the second major plank of this movement, has also made considerable headway in all the major Pattis.

Since the coming into being of the Tarikhet block in 1953, more than 4,000 acres of land have been brought under forests. This constitutes nearly one-tenth of the total area of the block.

Apart from augmenting the forest wealth of the region, this afforestation programme has proved immensely useful in creating new avenues of employment for those sections of the population who partly or wholly depend upon resin tapping for their living.

At a rough estimate, more than 20 per cent of the entire population of Kumaon earns at least a part of its living from resin collection.

In the Silore patti itself, there are villages which almost wholly depend upon resin collection for a living.

CO-OPERATIVES

Resin, which is the basic raw material in the manufacture of turpentine, provides the nucleus for development in another direction; that of small scale industries. Slowly, locally-based industrial co-operatives are replacing private contractors in not only organised resin collection but also in the more advanced field of its commercial and industrial exploitation.

In 1955, on Gandhi Jayanti day, a production-cum-training centre for Khadi (woollens) was added to the Vidyalaya. In a short period of two years, this Centre has branched out into a large number of smaller production - cum - training Centres, organised under the C. D. programme and spread in an ever-widening circle all over the block region.

The impact of these developments in terms of increased prosperity and better lives of the people will, naturally, take time to be fully felt. But there is one unmistakable indication of the fact that the progress has been in the right direction. This year, long after the winter has set in, fewer families in Tarikhet were inclined to leave their villages for the plains.

Truth About Bulgaria

I HAVE read an article 'Comic Opera Land of Communism' published in your issue dated the 1st December, 1957. I am really amazed to read its contents, and I believe that there is hardly any truth and the author Katharine Clark might be writing this article as a story in the shape of novel 'Arabian Nights.'

By Gursharan Singh

I visited Bulgaria recently and returned on 15th November last.

I travelled in Bulgaria from city to city and village to village. During my stay I moved freely and talked to the Bulgarian people.

During my stay in Sofia, I met one young Canadian who was learning Bulgarian Folk Dances.

I saw him also moving freely among the Bulgarian people and he could speak Bulgarian language freely.

I was staying at Balkan tourist Hotel, Sofia and visited many restaurants for lunch and dinner etc.

I visited opera houses, theatres, cinemas, football matches, Central Co-operative Stores, small stores, big stores, co-operative farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms, talked to average farmers who were landless peasants before the liberation, agricultural colleges and research stations, factories, resort stations, cultural houses, houses of the peasants, workers' houses etc.

Never, I have seen a man or police agent coming after me and neither I found any man joining me at breakfast, lunch or dinner.

I met many foreigners from Italy, Russia, Czechoslovakia, China, Syria and Egypt etc., and none from them ever indicated to me anything of the type that has been stated in the said article.

NOT TRUE

It is also wrong to say that in the central co-operative stores people go and see the articles and come back and do not buy.

I saw thousands of people entering the stores and coming out with packets.

Life in Bulgaria is very easy, and whomsoever I met described to me the great change that had taken place in the country after the 9th September, 1944 the Liberation day.

According to me, the misery and poverty are wiped out and Bulgaria is now a land of abundance and happiness.

People in general in Bulgaria are cheerful and well dressed.

LOVE FOR INDIA

The Bulgarian people are very friendly to Indian people and I want to quote here an interesting instance for the information of the readers.

I was in Sofia on 7th November last the Revolution Day.

Millions of people marched in procession and sent greetings to Mr. Nehru and the Indian people.

I cannot describe the true feelings of the Bulgarian people towards Indian people and I could not suppress my tears which came after looking the great affection to my country.

I really wonder as to what is the motive behind such an imaginative story about the life in Bulgaria.

Basic Education In India

1. The programme of basic education has now been accepted as the pattern of our educational system and elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it.

2. The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls increased from 34,878 in 1952-53 to 47,813 in 1955-56.

3. The number of pupils in Junior and Senior Basic Schools rose from 30,81,524 in 1952-53 to 50,60,207 in 1955-56.

4. The Government of India appointed an Assessment Committee in 1955 to make an 'on the spot' survey and enquire about the development of basic education in the country. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the State Governments and in so far as they are acceptable to them they are being implemented.

5. On recommendation of the Standing Committee of Basic Education, the Government set up the National Institute in 1956 to conduct research in basic education and impart advance training to inspectors, administrators and other higher personnel.

March Of Second Plan: Nation Faces Midstream Dilemma

1957 will go down in the history of the nation as a memorable year in which several experimental 'balloons' were launched to ascertain the full impact of the economic weather.

Foreign exchange difficulties overshadowed all other questions—including the wrangle of Free Enterprise versus State regulation—and the nation's second plan, within barely eight months of its launching, seemed to run into structural trouble.

Notable events of the year included:

1. The evolving of a code of conduct by the Forum of Free Enterprise for producers and distributors, employers, management and professional men.
2. The White Paper on the Railway Budget focussing the achievements under the first plan and the tasks set in the second Plan.
3. The introduction of the decimal system of coinage.
4. The formation of the new Cabinet at the Centre after the elections.
5. The issue of a new ordinance to set right matters relating to the Life Insurance Corporation.
6. The raising of the bank rate from 3½ to 4 per cent.

7. The railway budget, followed by Finance Minister T T. Krishnamachari's "Save the Plan" budget with several innovations.

8. A new and simple Janata Insurance Policy designed to meet the common man's meagre savings.

9. The bold Communist budget in Kerala.

10. The mid-year import policy (described as the most drastic ever announced in this country).
11. The publication of the review of the first Plan.
12. The approval of a new Code of Industrial Discipline.
13. Mr. Krishnamachari's fateful visit to the United States and West Germany to woo foreign investors.
14. The ordinance which the President promulgated, reducing the minimum currency reserve — the second amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act since independence of the currency provisions in the Act.
15. The second Finance Commission's report.
16. The report of the (Asoka Mehta) Foodgrains Inquiry Committee, and
17. The electrification of the suburban railway of Calcutta on December 14.

New Coinage

Of particular interest to the common man was the introduction of the decimal system of coinage from 1st April, 1957—a reform of far-reaching significance.

It was described as one of the boldest steps in the history of the nation's currency.

While it was claimed as a major simplifying factor in the system of maintaining accounts, marginal adjustments in prices due to the changeover generally hit the consumer.

Of greater significance to the people in general is the Finance Minister's 'brave budget' giving effect to the recommendations of the Kaldor report.

While admittedly a single measure with the largest dose of taxes, it was a question of trying to keep the core of the Second Plan at least.

Highlights of the proposals included increased wide range of excise levy, reliefs to the middle class in direct taxation, the rather novel measures of wealth tax and expenditure tax and changes in taxation on companies; a tax on railway passenger fares, changes in postal rates and small increases in import duties.

In his budget speech, the Finance Minister spoke of four criteria in shaping the taxation policy.

The objectives of taxation, according to him, were:

a. They must produce a stable addition to public revenues;
b. They must provide incentives for larger earnings and more savings;
c. They must restrain consumption over a fairly wide field so as to keep in check domestic inflationary pressures and to release the resources required for investment and
d. They must initiate such changes in the tax structure as would make tax yields progressively more responsive to increased incomes and facilitate an orderly development of the economy with due regard to the social objectives we have adopted.

To what extent these objectives have been realised is still in the realm of assessment.

The raising of the bank rate on the same day as the budget proposals were announced from 3½ to 4 per cent was yet another measure directed to moderate the pressure of demand on credit.

Janata Policy

To the common man again the introduction of a Janata Policy came as an agreeable gesture on the part of the Life Insurance Corporation, judging from the welcome given to the scheme.

In a country where the people's capacity to save is limited to the top-income groups, the scheme is bound to get into the heart of the rural people and help provide the much-needed security to the poor.

more than three lakh passengers and flew about 1.2 crores miles.

The Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam recorded in 1956-57 20 per cent higher production than in 1955-56.

The black spot, however, was the deficiency in stability which the newly-built "Andamans" faced.

This remained a matter of concern and an inquiry committee has now gone into the question.

Among the projects completed mention must be made of Hirakud Project and the Kandla port.

The latter is now ready to handle all kinds of ships.

The scarcity conditions in Orissa and other parts of the country have again brought out a new situation of food imports and a system of modified rationing in West Bengal and Bombay.

On the question of wage boards for industries steps have been taken with the announcement of a wage board for the sugar industry.

World Bank Aid

Yet a significant development following the visits of the Finance Minister and the Industrialists' Delegation to the United States is the grant of a World Bank loan 32.5 millions to the Tata Iron and Steel Company to enable TISCO to complete an expansion programme aimed at doubling the company's capacity in production of ingot steel.

The loan was arranged by the World Bank in conjunction with nine United States and Canadian commercial banks.

During the year, the familiar controversies of Private Enterprise versus State control assumed new dimensions with the focussing of attention over the working of TELCO.

The spokesmen for TELCO marshalled facts and figures and helped to throw much light for an impartial analysis.

There was also heated exchange over Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari's reported interview to an American correspondent on Communism.

The Finance Minister weathered the storm in Parliament and stoutly repudiated some charges about the cabinet's stand on foreign policy as a whole.

The closing months of the year saw yet another wrangle over the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation.

While generally it has been a year of economic hurdles, the overall problems, namely food, housing, unemployment, land reforms, foreign capital, and the Second Plan continued to remain in the limelight.

The nation seemed got stuck in the mid-stream dilemma — having boldly announced its intention to go ahead, it faces difficulties just with a year of its Second Plan's launching.

It is a question of either pruning the Plan or taking a further step braving the storm—either of which is bound to put a strain on the nation's economy.

By G. V. K. Murthy

The Finance Commission's report was generally welcomed by the States.

The Commission, whose report was unanimous, estimated that the scheme of devolution suggested by it would involve a transfer from Central revenues to the States by way of shares revenue and general grants in aid of an annual sum of Rs 140 crores against Rs. 93 crores transferred to the States on an average in the five years ending 1956-57.

THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATION WAS THE RAISING OF THE STATES' SHARE OF THE DIVISIBLE INCOME TAX POOL FROM 55 PER CENT TO 60 PER CENT.

It had suggested a distribution among the States based 90 per cent on population and 10 per cent on collection.

Food Problem

The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee led by Mr. Asoka Mehta, in its report placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on November 19, advised the Government that the ultimate policy should be that of progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

The Committee suggested two high-power boards — the Price Stabilisation Board and the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation.

In its view, the country would still be short by two million tons of foodgrains at the end of the Second Plan period.

After tracing the causes for rise in prices since the middle of 1955, it recommended that the solution of the food problem would have to lie "somewhere between complete (free) trade and full controls."

The main obstacles to the railway's development plans were shortage of steel and cement during the year.

However, with all the limitations, the railways recorded further operational efficiency.

Goods and passenger traffic reached an all time peak and the railways stood the test admirably.

In the first half of 1957, civil aviation recorded further progress with safety and increased passenger traffic remaining the keynote.

The Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation between them carried

An Austrialian aboriginal girl has become the first among her people to graduate as a nursing sister at one of Australia's major metropolitan hospitals. She is Sister Rona Glynn, of Alice Springs in Central Austra lia, who is now doing a midwifery course at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, where she graduated recently with high marks. Picture shows Sister Glynn (right) with a Malayan girl, Miss Liew Nyok Gi, a fellow graduate in Melbourne.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

IS it sacrilegious to have Christmas carols piped into department stores, super-markets, restaurants, bowling alleys, roadside hamburger stands?

Can it be considered rank commercialism to have a bank regale you with "The First Noel" or "Deck the Halls with Boughs of Holly" as you put $2 into an account for junior's college education?

"No," says Howard Barlow, conductor of TV's "Voice of Firestone."

"Most certainly not. Good can be done any place by songs that bring good cheer and happiness and desire for better living. I'm very much for it."

In the next few months, you will be hearing the carols, bright with holiday spirit, over radio-TV, and in practically every place that offers musical background to shop by.

Beautiful Carols

Carols are like folk songs, Barlow explained.

"They're spontaneous expressions of the Happy Christmas spirit.

"Somebody taught it to somebody who taught it to somebody else, and that's the way it went.

"Except for rare cases like 'Silent Night' which was composed by an Austrian named Gruber, we don't know who wrote most of the beautiful carols."

These musical expressions of the holiday gaiety go back 800-900 years. Somehow each country invented its own.

"The English carols are somewhat jovial," said Barlow.

"They're full of good cheer, as in "Deck the Halls with Boughs of Holly" and "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen."

"The French carols are somewhat more spiritual, more religious, such as "The First Noel" and "Away In A Manger."

"The German carols have some of that Germanic heaviness, as in "O Tanenbaum."

Carols began as a sort of musical rebellion against the Gregorian chants of the Middle Ages.

The melodies have a lively sparkle and through the centuries people have loved them, though some have tried to suppress them.

'THE PURITANS, FOR EXAMPLE, TRIED TO SUPPRESS CAROL-SINGING — BUT COULDN'T. THE MUSIC WAS CONTINUED "UNDERGROUND."

Though nearly all carols were originally "foreign born," one is as American as apple pie.

It was written in 1868 in Philadelphia by Bishop Phillips Brooks, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

He wrote this Yuletide classic following a request by his Sunday school class for a Christmas song.

"The lyrics of the carols are superb," the white-haired TV conductor points out.

"They're a far cry from today's pop songs where the vapidity is just shocking. And the teenagers, too, will be affected by them, no matter how much they like Rock 'n' Roll."

BY DAVID DACKS

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye-paise (one-anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

RAMAKDUM MANDAL

Shree Bhuleshwar Ramakdun Mandal — a children's welfare organisation in Bhuleshwar, Bombay,—celebrated its Fourth Anniversary recently at Sunderbai Hall.

Mr. M. P. Mehta presided over the celebrations.

Mr. K. K. Shah, president, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, attended the function as a special guest.

The president of the Mandal, Mr. Gordhandas V. Chatrabhuj, welcomed the president and the chief guests

Speaking on the occasion, the president, Mr. Mehta, and, the chief guest, Mr. Shah, expressed their satisfaction with the progress the Mandal had achieved and hoped that the organisation would attain a similar progress in future.

The secretary, Mr. Mahendra Ghadhia read the report of the Mandal's activities whereas the joint secretary, Miss Indira Mehta expressed thanks.

Mr. Jagmohan Shah worked strenuously to make the function a success.

The president of the function gave a donation of Rs. 251 to the Mandal. He also distributed a free gift of steel cups to the children-members of the Mandal.

IT is estimated that we have to-day over fifty lakh unemployed people in the country.

And if with the increase in our population we do not create jobs we shall have about 150 lakhs unemployed by 1961.

These figures do not include young children, oldsters, invalids and a bulk of the womenfolk, especially in urban areas.

According to the accepted definition those people are said to be unemployed who are able and willing to work at the prevailing rates of wage, but find no work.

It is in this sense that we have over 50 lakh unemployed in India today.

When we add to this figure about a hundred lakhs of fresh entrants into the world during the next four years we get an idea of the magnitude of the problem that we should be prepared to face in the near future.

The government is trying to meet the challenge by creating jobs for these people.

But if the Second Plan goes through, it is estimated not more than 80 lakh will be absorbed while rest will remain jobless.

Perhaps the only solution of the problem lies in putting a halt to the rapid increase of population.

The Difference

But even leaving aside the increase of population, shall we be able to provide jobs even to those who are unemployed today?

THE NUMBER OF MEN THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE EMPLOYED AS A RESULT OF THE PLAN EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO BE 21 LAKHS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK, 2.5 LAKHS IN RAILWAYS, 1.8 LAKHS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION, 7.5 LAKHS IN INDUSTRIES, 4.5 LAKHS IN COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES, 4.3 LAKHS IN FORESTRY, 3 LAKHS IN EDUCATION, 4.3 LAKHS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND A FEW MORE LAKHS IN OTHER PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Lengthening Shadow Of Unemployment

By J.K. Mehta

In a capitalist economy unemployment is more visible and more vocal than in a socialistic state.

In the former, unemployment is concentrated so that we have some men who have no work at all to do.

In the latter, unemployment, whenever it exists, is diffused over the whole economy.

The result is that one does not realise that there is some unemployment.

In other words, in a socialistic state there may be underemployment.

AND THE VIEW HELD IN CERTAIN CIRCLES THAT IN A SOCIALISTIC STATE THERE CAN BE NO UNEMPLOYMENT IS NOT A VALID ONE. FOR, THERE UNEMPLOYMENT IS SO DIFFUSED THAT IT EVADES DETECTION.

There are a number of types of unemployment.

There is what is called *frictional* unemployment, there is *technological* unemployment, there is *seasonal* unemployment and there is *cyclical* unemployment.

Of these the last mentioned is the most important in the sense that it is of a much higher magnitude.

Many Types

It is difficult to reduce the first three types of unemployment to below, say 3 per cent.

At any rate in a capitalistic society it is not possible to bring down the volume of these types of unemployment to a figure below 3 per cent.

For this complex type of unemployment we are indebted to the nature of productive activities itself.

Production is a process spread over a period of time; it is also a process spread over space.

We cannot, therefore, adjust the supply of labour to the demand for it at once.

By the time we are able to make the necessary adjustment, demand again changes.

In a completely static world such necessities of adjustment won't be there and there would be no unemployment of this type.

Overproduction

The most important type of unemployment, as we have observed above, is cyclical unemployment. It is called cyclical because it comes in a cycle.

Unemployment is always due to the deficiency of demand for productive services, or to be more correct for the products of such services.

People are unemployed because employers are not willing to employ them.

AND THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO EMPLOY THEM BECAUSE THEY DO NOT WANT TO PRODUCE MORE THAN THEY ARE PRODUCING. AND THEY DO NOT WANT TO PRODUCE MORE BECAUSE THERE IS NO DEMAND FOR IT.

And there is no demand for it because buyers do not want to buy more or they have no purchasing power to buy more.

Investment

The fact is that in certain cases the consumers as a whole do not want to spend all their income on consumption goods which they are not spending on investment goods themselves.

The surplus has then to be spent by others on investment goods.

But if this surplus is spent on investment goods by others (that is, by producers through the medium of banks) it leads to an increase in the output of consumption goods.

But as buyers are not willing to buy more consumption goods this additional output cannot be sold.

Thus, what happens is that a part of purchasing power remains unused, it is neither used to buy consumption goods nor is it used for purposes of investment.

Hence there is on the whole a smaller amount of production than is consistent with the supply of man-power available in the country.

Unemployment results as a consequence.

Excess Savings

In technical language unemployment is due to the fact that savings are in excess of investment.

A rich man saves relatively a larger percentage of his income than a poor man does.

Hence when a large proportion of national income gets into the hands of the rich, saving increases beyond the proper level — it becomes greater than the amount that can profitably be invested in production.

That results in forced idleness on the part of men, material and income.

In a capitalistic economy, unless special measures are taken to prevent it, income does tend to be distributed in such an uneven fashion.

Disparity

The disparity between saving and investment can result in another way also.

Instead of savings increasing, investment might decrease.

In the previous case investment decreases because consumption decreases (due to increased savings).

But investment can decrease independently of savings due to other causes also, such as a panic in the investment market.

What then becomes necessary to do is to increase investment and to see that it is maintained at that higher level.

We are now in a position to answer the question "why is it that when there are willing workers and natural resources in a country, the mechanism of production and exchange does not lead to the employment of all available men?"

The answer in the ultimate analysis is that people are unemployed because they do not want to consume enough.

TAKE THE CASE OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL: IF HE DOES NOT WANT TO CONSUME MUCH HE WILL NOT HAVE THE NECESSITY TO PRODUCE MUCH. HE WILL THEN BE PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED.

The same is the case with a community.

If the people, on the whole, do not want to consume much, less will have to be produced.

For, otherwise, some part of produced goods will remain unsold.

Government's Role

If somebody is prepared to bear this loss due to output remaining unsold, production can go on at the high level at which all men would be employed.

But private producers cannot bear this loss the government can. It has been said that in such cases of deficient (effective) demand, the government should come forward to make the necessary investment and produce what cannot be sold.

If, for instance, men are employed to dig wells which are afterwards filled in again the problem of unemployment would be solved.

Here the government would have to bear the loss involved.

And the loss of the government means the loss of the people.

The lost money must come from the pockets of tax-payers.

Thus here the loss is spread over a large number of people.

Some such thing happens in a socialistic state.

That is why unemployment, whenever it exists in a socialistic state, is so diffused that it escapes our attention.

Likewise, when the government in a capitalistic economy comes forward to supply the necessary investment that results in a loss, unemployment is decreased no doubt, but in its effects it remains there and is spread over a large section of the economy.

Next Poser

And now we come to our second question. "Will the employment that the government has planned continue or will the economy once again revert to the old stage in which lakhs of people are unemployed?

There are two important questions here.

First, how much money is going to be invested in developmental projects?

Second, will there be a market for the products that government efforts will help to produce?

Out of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector (Rs. 3 800 crores is investment outlay.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 2,400 crores in the private sector, Rs. 1,200 crores is likely to be of the nature of investment outlay.

Out of Rs. 7,200 crores, therefore, approximately Rs. 5,000 crores will be spent on production that will come to an end at the close of the Plan period.

ALL MEN EMPLOYED IN THE INVESTMENT PROJECTS COSTING RS. 5,000 CRORES WILL BE JOBLESS IN 1961 IF THEY ARE NOT EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE.

Some of these are bound to be employed in the course of time.

But there does not appear to be much scope at least in the near future for the reabsorption of the men thrown out of employemnt from investment undertakings.

There is bound to be another problem of unemployment in 1961.

It appears to me that about 20 lakhs of people will be thrown out of employment then and they will thus add themselves to the estimated army of the unemployed, some 70 lakh strong.

The Defect

Will employment secured by our planned expenditure even of the nature of current outlay (not investment outlay) be of a lasting nature?

That will depend on the type of goods we are going to produce. We are going to develop our small and cottage industries. Will there be a demand for the goods of these industries?

No doubt some men will be employed in these industries and continue to remain employed.

BUT ON THE WHOLE THE PRODUCTS OF OUR SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES ARE COSTLY. OUT OF PATRIOTIC MOTIVES AND DUE TO GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA WE MIGHT BUY THESE PRODUCTS. BUT THEIR SALE CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO BE LARGE ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN THE INITIAL EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN THEM.

What is required to reduce unemployment is not merely to open factories and farms but to see that such production units supply goods and services at prices at which they are likely to be demanded.

Subsidies

What comes to the same thing, the proportion in which we produce different kinds of products should tally with the proportion in which they are demanded by consumers.

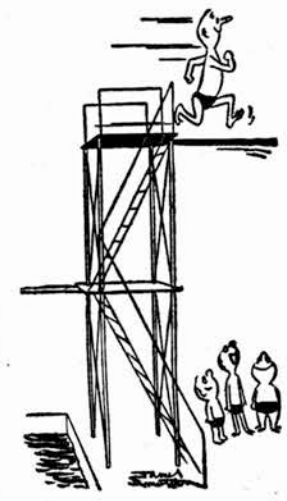
If that does not happen the economic pattern of production cannot be sustained for long and unemployment must follow.

To prevent the return of unemployment the government would have to subsidise the industries that cannot stand on their own legs

In that way we can do away with unemployment but not with its effects.

The burden of unemployment would be spread over the whole community.

The problem of emeployment is a complex problem.



"This ought to be worth watching we've turned the diving board the other way."

Employment is a function of many variables and if we have to tackle the problem of unemployment succesfully we must take all these variables into consideration.

There is, for instance, the factor of growth of population and its composition.

There is the factor of education and there is the often neglected factor of wages.

EMPLOYMENT REQUIRES JOBS FOR MEN AND MEN FOR JOBS POSSESSING THE NECESSARY SKILL AND TRAINING. AND THERE IS THE QUESTION OF REMUNERATION.

We simply cannot ignore this important factor.

There is an optimum level of wages; pay the workers a higher wage and you invite trouble in the economic field: pay them a lower wage and there is trouble again.

If employment has to be lasting we cannot allow wages to rise to any level they like.

talking of BOOKS

Nandalal's Picture Album

"NANDALAL BABU has been the doyen of artists in India and I shall like to pay my tribute of respect and admiration to him."—Jawaharlal Nehru.

This is an excerpt from the foreword of the album published by the Santiniketan Asramik Sangha, Calcutta. The devotion behind bringing out this album is apt to remind us of the ancient Greeks who used to say that it was not the easy things, but the difficult things, that were beautiful.

In that context, their effort has been both Herculean and splendid for it seeks to offer the landmarks from "the immense storehouse of materials in all kinds of style and technique" of Nandalal.

Aesthetics

Since art and life cannot be divorced from each other and an artist's medium is the projection of his life and experiences, the very idea of linking up Nandalal's work with his life has had a unique bearing of both contemporary history and aesthetics proper.

For instance, when we try to analyse the reason why Nandalal is sensitive to natural environment, certainly his early life in Kharagpur (Monghyr) and later long stay in the quiet beauty of Santiniketan give an explanation.

To quote Nandalal, "The artist has to learn from nature the deeper and finer relationships between colour and colour."

Similarly, his great respect for tradition, manifest in the Indian Society of Oriental Art and also in the leadership of Abanindranath, has been no nicely attuned with his superb originality that without a careful study

"Ronald has often described you to me, Sergeant-Major Brown, but you're not a BIT like his descriptions!"

of the man behind his masterly creation, one is likely to miss the cohesive aspects of Nandalal's long range of subjects—full of variety, boldness and dignity in style.

From these points of view, the entire plan of the alubum, casting Nandalal's life and works simultaneously, has been perhaps the most notable feature among similar productions in our country.

Selection

Regarding the selection of illustrations one could only expect to have more. But our expectations should not go too far without reservations, because an artist's works spreading over five decades are indeed thousands in number, and one cannot really choose between creams.

Naturally it took the producers over two years to collect only and, so to say, to select the representative items numbering 29 full-page coloured illustrations and 30 pieces of his linocut, etching, etc.

Acharya Nandalal has gone through the proofs of the coloured illustrations and the biographical note, prepared in this connection.

Details about the illustrations at the end of the album are additional attractions. Priced at rupees twenty only this magnificent album has been a landmark by itself from the points of printing and get-up as well.—*Vishvabharati News.*

SELF-IMPROVEMENT BOOKS

How To Stop Worrying & Start Living (Guide to security & happiness), by **Dale Carnegie.** Rs. 4.50.
New Techniques of Happiness, by A. E. Wiggam. Rs. 5.12.
How to Win Friends and Influence People. by Dale Carnegie. Lib. Edn. Rs. 4.25; Hindi Translation Rs. 6.00; Gujarati Translation Rs. 6.00.
How Our Minds Work (How Mind & Body Influence each other), by C. E. M. Joad. Rs. 4.00.
How to Get and Use Money, by Herbert Casson. Rs. 2.50.
Making the Most of Your Income: How to Spend and Grow Rich, by R. E. M. Beale. Rs. 2.50

TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books",
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

PEEP INTO MINDS OF MAHATMA AND SARDAR PATEL

LETTERS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL. By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the original Gujarati and edited by Valji Govindji Desai and Sudarshan V. Desai. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

THE Sardar-Mahatma combine is one of the unique events in India's freedom history.

From the day when Vallabhbhai Patel had a fling at Gandhiji's Utopian ideals from the bridge table of Ahmedabad Lawyers' Club and subsequently joined him as a live-wire colleague, started the evolution of Vallabhbhai into the Sardar and the transformation of Gandhiji into the Mahatma.

No political friendship has stood so long and withstood the stress and strain of the storm of political life.

The period covered by these letters extends from 1921 to 1947, nearly three decades embracing the Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha "Do or Die" Campaign and the Freedom era.

A perusal of these letters gives us a peep into the green room of history where men and women are moulded into heroes and heroines to exalt the destiny of our country.

Mahatma's Credo

The first few letters strike the keynote that Gandhiji's non-violence is the weapon of the strong that can match its soul force against the leonine violence of the adversary, and be a victor in the end.

But as a true Karma Yogi the Mahatma is scrupulous and fastidious about the Means and feels confident of the Epds as causal and not merely casual.

THIS CREDO IS WRIT LARGE IN THE LETTER WHICH HE WROTE TO VALLABHBHAI PATEL IN 1921 ON THE EVE OF THE VISIT OF THE THEN PRINCE OF WALES.

In it, he says "If we have the necessary strength, I suggest that so long as the Prince is in Ahmedabad there should be a continuous 'hartal'. In the event of such a 'hartal' being observed, martial law is likely to be proclaimed. We should stand up to it and face shooting-to-kill.'

In another letter written in 1940 he says, "Rajkumari is to remain outside prison, when I and all other members of the Ashram have courted imprisonment. If the Government starts shooting, she should face it and die. I believe that she has the courage. Even if she has not there is nothing to lose."

It is this irrepressible faith in the efficacy of non-violence that galvanised the masses to face the 'lathis' and bayonets of the bureaucracy and win freedom.

Iron Man

The Sardar put Bardoli on the map of the world, and Gandhiji "Bardoliised" India.

This Iron Man of India can never be expected to play the role of a satellite. But he was a true soldier who obeyed the orders of the commander.

In Bardoli Satyagraha, Vallabhbhai was the commander and subsequently became the Sardar, while Gandhiji played the subaltern, ready at his beck and call.

In subsequent movements, the roles were reversed, which however showed the greatness of both in different situations.

That Gandhiji regarded the Sardar as his 'Guru' is hard to believe.

However this letter is illuminating: "My difficulty is that you are not by my side. I feel this as much as you do. Therefore, I imitate Ekalavya, who on being rejected by Dronacharya, learned to be an archer by keeping Drona's clay idol before himself.

"I do not want to be an archer. You are no archer yourself and have turned the arrow into a plough share. I will also be a tiller of the soil to the best of my ability.

Forthright

"I fashion your image everyday and put my questions to it. One cannot say that the answer which is received is the correct one. But the point is that I always bear in mind what you are likely to think or do."

This Guru-Shishya relation did not prevent either the Mahatma or the Sardar from speaking out their minds forthright on differing issues, and neither spared each other when occasion demanded.

Regarding a controversy between the "Bombay Chronicle" and Sardar Vallabhbhai, Gandhiji wrote to the latter as follows:

"Your attack on the "Chronicle" is not at all becoming. 'Obvious reasons' are those of which everyone is aware. I myself do not know that the "Chronicle" is against you. I am afraid, you have invited antogonism by your own action."

In another letter he refers to Jawaharlal in the following terms regarding his speech on the 'scorched earth' policy in the eventuality of a Japanese invasion of India.

"Jawaharlal seems to have bid farewell to non-violence. Try and restrain the people as best as you can. His speech today seems dangerous. I am thinking of writing to him." In another letter Gandhiji says: "Jawaharlal's explosion is not so dangerous as it sounds. He only exercised his right to let off steam."

Heated Exchange

After the partition of India to which the Mahatma was not reconciled, there was a heated exchange of views between the Mahatma and the Sardar. But in the controversy on the aftermath of the Partition—the communal fury, blood baths and the case of refugees—they were on a high level, each trying to convert the other by placing the viewpoints in an objective manner. Their stand is firm and determined, but there is no trace of rancour or malice.

AT LEAST IN THIS RESPECT, THESE LETTERS SHOULD SET STANDARDS OF COURTESY AND BEHAVIOUR TO PRESENT-DAY POLITICIANS.

From the letters it is evident that the Sardar was often an ailing man and Gandhiji was frequently enquiring about his nose and teeth troubles.

The following from his letters shows his warmth and anxiety about the Sardar's health:

"You have already reposed a considerable trust in an Ahmedabad quack: so you might as well place yourself under the treatment of a naturopath.

States' Issue

"You may be Sardar to others, but you do not seem to be any better than your own slave. The true Sardar is he who has control over his own self. Take care of your own health, otherwise you will be guilty of 'himsa'!!

"There are persistent rumours of your impending arrest. The arrest, if it comes off, will be a rest cure. If it does not, rest is for us a forbidden fruit."

There are frequent references to the challenge of States like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bhopal and Gandhiji concludes one of his letters thus: "The problem of the States is so difficult that you alone can solve it."

What a tribute to the maker of modern India, who successfully tackled the problems of six hundred and odd States, overnight!

Gandhiji seems to have assessed the strength of the Sardar better than the Sardar himself.

In this political correspondence there are some references to domestic problems.

In one of his letters in 1927, Mahatmaji says "Manibehn has no intention of marrying for the present, at any rate. We must support her to maintain this attitude."

Three decades have passed and still Manibehn is the "Kanya Kumari of India".

Regarding the wedding of the Hutheesings, Gandhiji discloses: "The original choice was made by the couple themselves after they had met twice or thrice at the Rao's in Bombay. Saroop Rani has consented and it will take a load of Saroop Rani's mind.

The episode of Neela Nagini and Amala (Miss Margaret Spiegel) seems a bit comic at this distance of time though it was a problem to Mahatma then.

Contemporaries

Many titans of politics like Jinnah, Ambedkar, Subhas Bose, Kripalani and Sir C. P. Ramaswami have figured in the letters.

Though some of Gandhiji's remarks on some of the contemporary politicians may prove embarrassing, Gandhiji has not written anything in private letters which he has not said in public. His life had been an open book and these letters bear eloquent testimony to it.

K.A.C.

Harijan Theme In Novel

JAGDANBA ANE BIJI VARTAO: By M. Shambhuprasad H. Desai. Published by Vinaya Granthamala, Hospital Road, Jamnagar. Pages 134. Price Re. 1-8.

The modern trend in story-writing in Gujarati is to give readers trashy portrayals of love, romance and thrill which delight a very large section.

This is highly regrettable. The books that educate and amuse, entertain and elevate the minds of readers are, unfortunately, few.

We, therefore welcome this book which belongs to the latter category.

Author Shambhuprasad H. Desai, has made a valuable contribution to Gujarati literature by writing wholesome stories in several Gujarati journals and has recently published a historical work on Saurashtra's history.

The Vinaya Granthamala has made a selection of ten stories out of the 50 placed at its disposal and published them in book-form.

The book opens with a superb theme — of Harijans and untouchability, under the caption 'Jagdanba' which graphically describes the woes of the untouchables, the will-power of a true devotee of the temple, who, in order to help the downtrodden Harijans, faces heavy odds and exposes self-appointed opportunist 'leaders.'

It also portrays the conditions prevailing in the princely states in pre-Independence era, the greed of men in power to usurp the dues of rightful owners, and, incidentally, the humanity of an English officer in seeing justice done to the wronged party.

It also tells of the sad end of dare-devil desperadoes and murderers, who revel in blood and do the foulest deeds if they serve their purpose, but whose expiation is too late to save them, and living by the sword they perish by the sword or by self-destruction.

The stories are well-knit from episodes in real life and are narrated lucidly.

—A.K.

Beautifying Sack Dress

NEW YORK.

MORE and more trends of the twenties keep cropping up to accompany the sack dress.

One is headbands — about two inches wide, worn close to the hairlines for a slicked-back look.

The headbands are of fabric and should match the trim of your dress.

As a matter of fact, you can probably snip off a piece of hem or seam and sew the edges youself.

A dress with white grosgrain ribbon trim should have a matching headband, or perhaps polka dots to match the polka-dotted bow at the neck of another costume.

Fur is always fashionable, wheher it trims a costume or gets in your hair.

For dressy evening occasions the fashion switches from headbands to long, dripping earrings.

Ear ornaments these days can droop almost to the shoulders and still be smart, since they add a decorative touch to the simple sheath and sack styles.

Diamonds are still a girl's best friend in the jewellery department, whether real or rhinestones, but pearls are pushing up to a close second.

For Closer Ties

"We must rebuild mutual confidence between the United States and our allies.

"They need us and we need them more than ever."

—ADLAI STEVENSON.

QUICK-COOKING TECHNIQUE

THE kitchen stove in her own home was the "research laboratory" used by 14-year-old Brenda Gail Kenegis to find that a solution of glycerine and water halves the cooking time for various foods.

Her discovery was reported before a session of the American Chemical Society's recent annual meeting.

Here Brenda is shown putting the glycerine-water solution into the lower part of a double boiler over which she will scramble eggs.

Based on Brenda's kitchen research, professional experiments are planned to test the feasibility of using pure glycerine to prepare greaseless fast-fried foods.

Daughter Asserts

Wilson Was Mentally Quite Alert During His Illness

"DURING his illness in the White House, I am convinced that my father was not in the least affected mentally, and after the first few weeks was able to perform his duties as President of the United States."

Those were the words of Eleanor Wilson McAdoo as she recalled the days of her father's illness.

"He constantly saw members of his Cabinet and other members of his administration when necessary, and he made every decision regarding documents and procedures," she continued.

"Many cruel things untrue things, have been said. I know this, and because I know the truth, I am telling it. Although I do so with despair that it will do any good, because no matter what we say, the false stories about his condition will be told over and over again by many who do not care to know or believe the truth."

Sound In Mind

Mrs. McAdoo, who was married in the White House to the late William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under her father, said she and her husband went immediately to the White House from New York the day after President Wilson was stricken with the illness which interrupted his crusading tour of the U.S. on behalf of the League of Nations and his dream of world peace.

She and her husband remained at the White House at least a week, she recalled.

They were with President Wilson frequently during the following weeks.

"My father made a remarkable recovery," Mrs. McAdoo said.

Proof

"At first he was quite ill. His left arm and left leg were partially paralysed. But he gradually regained their use. Then he was able to walk, using a cane."

During this period his mind never faltered, she said.

He was aware of every action," she stated. "There was one time I recall that a group of Congressmen insisted upon seeing my father to prove to themselves that he was not incapacitated mentally."

By Claire Drew Forbes

President Eisenhower's recent stroke and the United States of America's Constitution's vagueness on when a President is too disabled to continue in office provoked new discussion of the months when Woodrow Wilson lay ill in the White House

One of the few persons still alive who was close to that situation is Wilson's second daughter, Eleanor Wilson McAdoo.

Now 63, Mrs. McAdoo in the following exclusive interview, gives her recollections of those days.

When asked if he would see them, he replied "Of course, let them come!"

The group came, Mrs. McAdoo recalled.

They visited the President.

As they were leaving the White House, one was heard to say:

WELL, IF THERE'S ANYTHING WRONG WITH THAT MAN'S BRAIN, WE OUGHT TO HAVE OUR OWN HEADS EXAMINED."

Mrs. McAdoo said, "My father was a very honorable man. He would have been the first to talk of resigning from the Presidency had he thought it necessary that he do so.

"Perhaps in a sense he wanted to resign because he was tired from his illness, but the ratification of the League of Nations was before the Senate and he felt it might fail of ratification if his power and influence as President could no longer be used.

"Never at any time, do I recall that my father had an impediment in his speech. His mind was brilliant. I am sure that it was not the least affected. He was able to think and make decisions carefully."

Mrs. McAdoo recalled that her father was a man who required sleep, lots of it.

She said he used to quip that he had an alarm clock in his mind, and could go to sleep for short intervals and awaken refreshed at the time he set.

"Pulling down the curtain," he called those moments of sleep. This was his means of resting.

In Paris, however, during the conference on the League of Nations he contracted influenza.

Rest Periods

It was not a serious case, but it was exhausting and left him with an asthmatic condition which interfered with sleep.

When he returned to the U.S., and was making plans for his tour to crusade for the League of Nations, his doctor told him he had to get some rest. "At least a month's rest," the doctor emphasised.

"No," President Wilson replied. "I must keep going I sent hundreds of men to die. Am I to think of my life at a time like this?"

So he insisted upon starting the speech-making tour, Mrs. McAdoo said.

It was toward the end of his tour in September, 1919, that he was taken ill. Rushed to the White House, he spent several weeks in bed.

Then followed some time in a wheel chair.

He would sit and talk with his family, his Cabinet, and his close administrative officers, she remembered.

"At first my stepmother or his secretary, Joseph Tumulty, read the lengthy documents to him. This was only for a short while however, at the begnning of his illness. But my father would make the decisions regarding them."

Wife's Role

"The rumours that started about Mrs. Wilson running the nation were utterly absurd," said Mrs. McAdoo.

"AFTER MY FATHER HAD GONE OVER A MATTER, SHE GOT IN THE HABIT OF WRITING 'OK' AND SIGNING HER INITIALS, E.B.W., AT THE BOTTOM OF A PAPER. BUT THE DECISIONS WERE MY FATHER'S NOT HERS."

Mrs. McAdoo showed this reporter the book by Joseph Tumulty about her father.

As former Secretary to the President, he told of many incidents he had observed during Wilson's illness.

Among them was the visit by Louis Seibold, then a reporter on the New York World.

Seibold arrived in Washington to see President Wilson on the Tuesday following Harding's nomination in 1920.

The President talked unreservedly and at length with him, discussed the Republican convention and characterised it as "the apotheosis of reaction."

"During the visit," Tumulty wrote, "Seibold had abundant opportunity to observe the President's condition of health, which had been cruelly misrepresented.

"He is more vigorous physically than the public had been given to understand, and mentally as alert and aggressive as he had been before his illness," Tumulty quoted Selbold as writing in his paper.

Last year Mrs. McAdoo was guest of honour at many events that honoured her father on the centennial of his birth.

"Considering that it was only 33 years since his death," she said, 'it was amazing that such overwhelming tribute was paid to him everywhere from coast to coast. It was wonderfull. But there was an element of sadness in it, because you see, it is my firm conviction if his countrymen had paid tribute while he was still alive by joining the League of Nations, there never would have been another horrible war."

Her eyes filled with tears.

"Others could have found the truth — from Mrs. Wilson, from me, from Joseph Tumulty when he was alive, from members of my father's Cabinet who saw him during his illness. But his enemies thought of the lies, and have spread them unmercifully."

"MY FATHER NEVER PUBLICLY DENIED THE LIES THAT WERE TOLD ABOUT HIM BECAUSE HE OFTEN SAID, "PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BELIEVE THE LIES WILL BELIEVE THEM. BUT PEOPLE WHO TRUST ME KNOW THAT I SPEAK THE TRUTH. DENIALS ONLY SPREAD THE LIE."

Mrs McAdoo related an incident about her own mother, before the latter's death in 1914, which took place at the White House:

Mother's End

"My mother sat in the sitting room, surrounded by newspapers which attacked my father because he refused to be pressured during a Mixican revolution period. She was distressed, heartsick.

"My father came in and saw her with the papers and the family gathered around her. Quickly he went to his study, then returned with another paper. He started to read from it:

"Attacks on the President he read them aloud. My mother's eyes became bigger and bigger. Her face became white. My father looked up from his paper, saw her stricken look.

"Quickly he went over and put his arms around her. "My darling,' he said, 'that was not written about me, but was about Abraham Lincoln. I wanted you to know once and for all that every President is attacked, abused, even slandered. Especially the men who weren't afraid to do what was right.

"You were suffering because of criticism which is trivial indeed, compared to the violent attacks against Lincoln. Yet he is revered and honoured as few men ever are, and who remembers what his enemies said?"

The daughter of a great President smiled.

Castle To Let: £4 A Week

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

"To let furnished, castle, seven miles from Berwick: £4 a week to careful tenants."

This advertisement appeared recently in the personal column of the London Times under a box number.

To many people the advertisement seemed little more than a huge joke. Imagine anyone being crazy enough to rent a real castle for only £4, about dol. 11.50 a week!

There is nothing false about the offer.

Barmoor Castle is situated near Lowick in Northumberland about 350 miles north of London close by the borders of Scotland on the east coast. The castle's history dates back to the early 1600's when it was bestowed upon one Robert de Muschampt.

Down through the years it has changed hands several times, but for the past 170 years has been owned by the same family. William Reresby Sitwell, the present owner is now living in Canada.

Of Barmoor Castle itself S. T. Sitwell, who is looking after the place in his brother's absence abroad says:

"I am much more interested in finding a careful tenant." Sitwell explained, "than in receiving a large rent, which is why I am only asking £4 a week."

SPORT CHRONICLE

Billy Conn Never Abused Joe Louis

By Jimmy Cannon

NEW YORK.

THERE HAVE BEEN MEAN AND NASTY MEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED REVERENCE AMONG THEIR KIND. THEY ARE UNIQUE, BUT A GUY'S TALENTS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH HIS CHARACTER. BUT THEN THERE ARE THE SPECTACULAR MEN WHOSE ACHIEVEMENTS STAND AS SHRINES AND WE GUARD THEM AGAINST THE VANDALS OF ALL SORTS. IN SOME WAY, THEY ARE MONUMENTS TO OURSELVES. WE BELIEVE THAT BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THEM HONOURS US ALL. PEOPLE IN THE FIGHT RACKET STILL FEEL THAT WAY ABOUT JOE LOUIS.

Much has happened to Louis but anyone connected with the legend of what he was is still proud of it. It is a guarantee they were part of the genuine excitement of their age. They know what he was and how glorious for a time in that squalid racket.

No other pug I know has ever had the same quality because Louis inspired respect even in those he knocked out.

BEST FIGHTER

It is Billy Conn, maybe, the best fighter Louis beat, who certifies the immensity of the Louis legend.

It was Conn calling me from Pittsburgh and he was angry.

"You see that story in Look?" he asked. I told him I had.

"They got me abusing Louis in it," Conn said.

Billy referred to a paragraph in an article by Ted Husing who was reminiscing about the past. In it the sports announcer wrote that Conn had made unprintable remarks to Louis.

"I never cursed at Louis," Billy said. "I never abused him in that fight. I kidded him but I didn't abuse him."

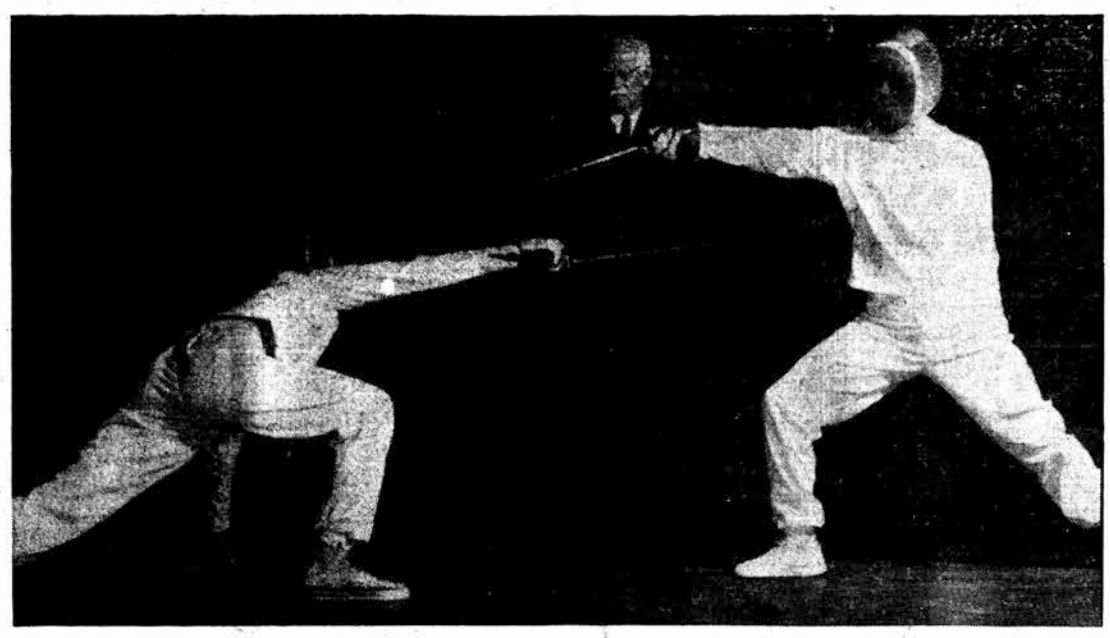
I told Conn he was becoming sensitive. "I remember you fighting Freddy Apostoli," I said. "The public address system in the Garden picked up everything you said to him. You really cursed him blue."

"I abused many a guy," said Conn. "I cussed out many a guy. But never Louis. Why would anyone abuse Louis? He's a great guy."

He paused and the wires hummed in the silence.

"AND DON'T EVER FORGET HE WAS A GREAT FIGHTER," CONN SAID. "THOSE GUYS WHO LICKED HIM CAUGHT HIM WHEN HE WAS AN OLD MAN. YOU KNOW WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE TO MARCIANO AND CHARLES WHEN HE WAS YOUNG. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A PITY."

This is a testimonial by a conceited man who was also a great fighter. Recently, Archie Moore, light-heavyweight champion, met Conn.



Dr. Herbert Sanborn (centre), aged 84, has been coaching fencing at Vanderbilt University in Nashville for 26 season. He has retired as head of the Universitys Philosophy depart ment but enjoys an occasional match with his pupils despite a bursitis affliction.

Britain's Fencing Has Moved High Up

By Sydney Skilton

LONDON.

CHARLES de Beaumont was a very happy man when I met him the other day. Britain's Mr. Fencing was at long last beginning to see the fruits of his 30 years of labour.

His favourite sports was beginning to get a real grip on the nation and Britain was beginning to establish itself internationally.

For the very first time within his knowledge there were waiting lists to London fencing clubs, notably the Polytechnic in Regent Street, and for the first time Britain had returned from the world champoinships with the commendable record of third in the epee team, fifth in the foil and sixth in the women's foil.

THIS ADVANCE FOLLOWING THE ONE IN THE OLYMPICS AT MELBOURNE WHICH INCLUDED A GOLD MEDAL FOR GILLIAN SHEEN AUGURS GLOWINGLY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS OF NEXT YEAR WHICH HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Just how big Britain's team for the cross Atlantic trip will be depends on that same problem child with all amateur sport, money.

Fencing, although often spectacular in watch is not a spectator sport.

So there are no chances of raising funds by promotions of this kind.

The only exceptions, too far and few between for the fencers, are the international kind of a couple of years ago when television rights not only covered the cost of the promotion but, actually provided the Amateur Fencing Association with a small profit.

So the fencers, as with oarsmen, cross-country runners and weight lifters are left to their own devices to get the wherewithal for their international contests.

Thompson Trophy

If the British team is big enough, and enthusiasm suggests it could be, the opportunity will be taken to resume the British-American series for the Robert M. Thompson trophy.

This is a handsome silver perpetual challenge ornament fought for at three weapons and at present held by the Americans.

They won it here in London at the time of the 1948 Olympics.

Costs have since prevented a British challenge. The inaugural match took place in New York in 1921 with the Americans winning. The second was in London two years later when the British won. That, so far, is Britain's solitary success despite challenges in 1926, 1930, 1934 and the one in 1948.

SHOULD BRITAIN'S TEAM NOT BE UP TO THOMPSON TROPHY STRENGTH THEN AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO GET THE AMERICANS TO LONDON ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM THE ROME OLYMPICS IN 1960.

There was a similar try in 1952 when the Americans were in Europe for the Helsinki festival. But then, as is feared two and a half years hence, the American team flew direct out and home to the Olympic city with no stop-overs.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN FENCING, HOWEVER, IS NOT RESTRICTED SO FAR AS THE COMMUNIST CONTROLLED COUNTRIES ARE CONCERNED.

It is already assured, politics apart, that they will challenge in force at Philadelphia. They will be state sponsored fully equipped and lacking nothing in their attempt to assert their world supremacy at yet another physical recreation.

Communist Wedge

The thin edge of the Communist-inspired fencing wedge was driven in at the Helsinki Olympics, it received another mighty wallop at this year's world championships in Paris.

Then USSR a country with little or no fencing tradition half a dozen years ago, took second place in the sabre team, fourth in the epee, and provided the women's individual foil champion.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE COMMUNISTS MEAN TO BE MAJOR MEDAL GATHERERS IN THE SWORD PLAY EVENTS FROM THE 1960 OLYMPICS ONWARD.

To aid them in their fencing ambitions the Russians have engaged most of the leading Hungarians to instruct them.

They are not doing it directly so that the Hungarians' amateur status might be queried, but indirectly through plenty of expenses paid competition where they are able to practice practically full time.

The Hungarians, too, are benefiting extensively through this arrangement. Mr. de Beaumont, an authority on international fencing and a rare recipient of the Federation Internationale d'Escrine medal of honour, told me it is most noticeable how the world power in fencing is shiftung.

Until now it had always been France and Italy at the top with Hungary supreme for saber play.

Now it is Hungary, USSR and Poland that house the stars of of three weapons. And Britain is busy chasing up with some starlets. — *Christian Science Monitor, Boston.*

Bromhead Breaks State Record

SYDNEY.

GARY Bromhead of New South Wales clocked 10.5 seconds for 100 metres to set new State open and resident records at a Sydney Sports Ground athletic carnival on December 17. His time was one-tenth of a second outside Hector Hogan's Australian national record.

Olympic Games bronze medalist Alan Lawrence also set State open and resident records by clocking 8 m. 50.2 s. for two miles.

Star Czech runner Stanislav Jungwirth flopped in the half-mile. He finished third after having jostled at the start.

Bromhead's race was the best of his career. He left the blocks smartly and led throughout to beat Terry Gale (Western Suburbs) by three yards, with Ross Williams (Botany) third.

The previous record for the distance was 10.6 s., held by Lloyd la Beach of Panama and Ted Hampson of New South Wales. Hampson used to be Bromhead's coach.

Lawrence's time of 8 m. 50.2 s. for two miles clipped 3.8 s. off the State record previously held by Albert Thomas of St. George club. It was a great run by Alan, although his time was short of his national resident record of 8 m. 42.2 s.

Nineteen - year - old Dennis Moore of Botany club was second in 8 m. 50.8 s.

Dennis Wilson, considered to be Jungwirth's main rival, was severely spiked in the right ankle at the start. Barry Almond was forced out to the wall surrounding the track in the big jostle for position at the first bend.

He withdrew after running about 330 yds. and in doing so managed to bump Jungwirth. After the race the Czech said that he ran third because he had lost too much ground at the start. But he was probably the cause of the early trouble. He missed the start, propped, and then burst forward in an effort to win a position.

Jan Miecznikowski, 27, a Polish refugee now known as John Macy, is seen winning the indoor 2 mile run in a meet record in Washington with a timing of 9 minutes 02.6 seconds. He is looking forward to becoming a U. S. Citizen and is one of their outstanding long distance runners.

This one got past the Phoenix Mills' goal keeper, Santan D'Mello, but luckily for him and his side full back Miranda saved with his stick. Phoenix drew with the Policemen in the Senior Hockey League on Thursday evening.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Jack Talbot

Quist Picks Davis Cup Three

Former Australian Davis Cup Star Adrian Quist has picked the team he believes should represent Australia in the challenge round at Kooyong in Melbourne on December 26, 27 and 28.

His selections are Ashley Cooper and Mal Anderson for the sinlges and Anderson and Mervyn Rose for the doubles. Quist said that his selections were logical because of the form displayed by the players since Wimbledon.

Cooper reached the final of Wimbledon and the American National, losing respectively to Hoad and Anderson. He lost to Emerson in the Queensland titles, won the New South Wales titles without dropping a set, and lost the South Australian titles to Anderson.

Anderson lost to Vic Seixas in four sets at Wimbledon but won the American title convincingly. Fraser beat him in the Queensland and New South Wales titles, but he won the South Australian in great style. He is probably the best shotmaker in amateur tennis today, with a touch of genius that one day could make him really great.

Rose is a major Australian tennis problem. He easily eliminated American Herb Flam from the New South Wales titles and pushed Fraser out of the South Australian. These victories indicated that he could be quite capable of taking his place in the Davis Cup singles line-up. But he managed to create an aura of suspicion about his play which prevents him from earning a singles berth. However, his brilliant doubles play with both Anderson and Cooper makes his selection certain.

These three—Cooper, Anderson and Rose—with Neale Fraser, in Quist's opinion, are probably the four best amateurs in the world today.

"Though they are nothing great as yet, Australia could probably field two teams from these four players quite capable of retaining the Cup," Quist said.

"I feel that Fraser will be the unfortunate one in the final choice, and I am sure that the Americans hope Fraser will miss selection as a singles player. Fraser would be certain to win one singles game and possibly two.

FILIPINOS WHITEWASHED IN DAVIS CUP

The United States of America white-washed the Philippines 5-0 in the Davis Cup zone final played at Memorial Drive, Adelaide, on December 5, 6 and 7.

Vic Seixas, 34-year-old American, star and Felicisimo Ampon of the Philippines played the first match of the zone final on December 7. Displaying peak form and some brilliant power tennis, Seixas overwhelmed Ampon easily in straight sets, winning 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

In the second singles match Herb Flam of U. S. A. beat Raymundo Deyro 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Next day in the doubles match, Seixas and Gardnar Mulloy, whose combined ages are 78 years, blasted Ampon and Deyro 6-1, 6-3, 6-2 in 45 minutes.

On the final day Flam beat Ampon 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 and Seixas beat Deyro 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

STARS SURVIVE EARLY ROUNDS

Australian tennis players have all survived the early rounds of the Victorian championships that started at Kooyong on December 5.

On the first day Mal Anderson dropped a set to former Victorian country champion Bert Kearney, but had no trouble in winning 6-8, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

Anderson was not pressed at any stage. He took the match quietly and rarely put full pace into his drives or serves.

Four other Davis Cup squad men—Merv Rose, Ashley Cooper, Roy Emerson and Rod Laver—all had easy wins. Rose beat local player H. Bloink 6-0, 6-0, 6-1; Cooper beat Queenslander Max Collins 6-2, 6-1, 6-1; Laver beat G. Wilkinson (Victoria) 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Emerson beat A. Lane (South Australia) 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY WINS INTERNATIONAL CLASSIC

Taking full advantage of his local knowledge, Victorian jockey Bill Williamson easily beat the world's best riders in the International Stakes (13f) at Flemington Racecourse on December 7.

Williamson's mount, Harry Lime, finished two clear lengths ahead of Buzzie, ridden by Victorian apprentice R. Mallyon, with Beaupa, ridden by German Jockey Hein Bollow, half a head away in third place. Harry Lime did very nicely right through the race. He maintained second or third placing for the first nine furlongs. Then over the final half-mile he went to the front and stayed there.

Bookmakers surprised racegoers by opening up Humber Hawk as favourite at 3/1. They then reduced this to 2/1 to make him a pronounced favourite. Ridden by South African Charlie Barends, Humber Hawk had every chance, but he faded out in the last furlong to finish fifth.

Harry Lime, who was well backed from 7/1 to start third favourite at 5/1, gave his jockey an armchair ride.

Williamson, one of Australia's crack jockeys, said afterwards: "There wasn't much pace on from the start, but my mount was going so well at the half-mile that I decided to let him go."

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

RESPONDING to an overcall is vastly different from responding to an opening bid. A simple overcall, especially at the one level, is a hand of limited strength.

An overcall usually is based upon a good suit. Generally, it will lack any great length or strength in the suit bid by the opponents. A simple, nonjump take out in another suit is not forcing on the overcaller.

All of these factors affect partner's choice of action.

ANSWERS

With neither side vulnerable, the bidding has gone:

West	North	East	South
1 ♢	1 ♠	Pass	?

What should South do with each of the following hands?

(a)
♠ K 7 5
♡ 9 6 4 2
♢ A 9 4
♣ 8 5 3

(b)
♠ K 7 2
♡ A Q 8 5 2
♢ J 6 2
♣ 8 3

(c)
♠ 6 2
♡ A Q 8 5 2
♢ K J 5
♣ Q 4 2

(d)
♠ 6
♡ A Q 10 8 5 2
♢ 9 4 3
♣ K 8 2

(e)
♠ 7 2
♡ K Q J 10 8 6 3
♢ 4
♣ A 10 2

(f)
♠ Q 7 5
♡ A Q J 9 4
♢ K 2
♣ A 9 7

(a) PASS. This hand is not strong enough to suggest getting to game opposite a mere overcall.

(b) BID TWO SPADES, Partner must have a good suit. There is no advantage to showing the other major; in fact, since it is a denial of spade support, there is a disadvantage to doing so. Partner is likely to pass with one or two small hearts.

(c) BID ONE NO-TRUMP. It is better to show a good balanced hand includng diamond stoppers, than to show the five-card heart suit which is not likely to encourage partner to bid again.

(d) BID TWO HEARTS. This a straightforward denial of spade support, while showing an excellent suit in a not overly strong hand.

(e) BID FOUR HEARTS. You want to play this hand at game: you want to play it at hearts: then, why hesitate? A bid of three hearts, while forcing, would convey the impression of an entirely different kind of hand (See f, below.)

(f) BID THREE HEARTS — a forcing bid. You have spade support but would prefer to have the lead come up to your hand, instead of through your king of diamonds, in case partner can support your heart suit. From his next bid, you should be able to decide where to play the hand for game.

Unhappy Days For Coach Leahy

NEW YORK.

The people at Notre Dame are infuriated with the tactics of Frank Leahy since he left there as football coach. They were incensed when he slyly hinted in public utterances that Terry Brennan might be too inexperienced for the job. Those who knew were amused when he said dramatically that he would never coach another university football team after leaving Notre Dame.

The last few years Leahy was at Notre Dame were unhappy ones. Other coaches disliked him. They didn't enjoy being beaten by him.

'Moose' Krause, Notre Dame's basketball coach, was made athletic director in Leahy's place because people didn't like to schedule the Irish.

The tumult caused by Notre Dame players pretending to be injured to stop the clock during a game didn't improve Leahy's standing. He made it easy for the university when he resigned because of ill health.

Many of Leahy's references to Brennan were appraised as concealed slurs by Notre Dame buffs. Some believe Leahy believed he was entitled to reinstatement after Brennan's bad year in 1956.

There is no doubt that his attitude made it tougher for Brennan to convince the alumni he was good enough for the job. Leahy is a great coach but he is probably the most unpopular of the species.

Moving The Braves To New York

By JIMMY CANNON

NEW YORK.

I don't believe this, but a man connected with the Milwaukee Braves firm insisted I print it. It can't happen, but the guy insists it could. The man says that Lou Perini is fascinated by the idea of moving the Braves to New York.

"He could see his team more," the man said. "He could drop down from Boston oftener than he goes to Milwaukee. And Lou likes the idea of being a big shot in New York. He always has. He has a lot of big business friends in New York. One of his kicks is filling up a bus with them and taking them to the game after a big dinner. And every one of them is a really important man."

Maybe the man is correct, and Perini would like to be in New York. But the National League would never allow him to leave Milwaukee.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **Where and when did the game of tennis originate?**
2. **What is America's No. 1 Sport?**
3. **Where is the Rosebowl game played?**
4. **Who was India's 1952 Olympic Hockey Captain?**

(Turn to Page 16 for the answers)

FRENCH WOO DESERT WARRIORS TO INSULATE SAHARA

By Bernard Kaplan

PARIS.

FRANCE, IN AN 11TH-HOUR ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE ALGERIAN REVOLT FROM SPREADING ACROSS THE SAHARAN OIL LANDS, HAS BEGUN AN INTENSIVE COURTSHIP OF THE TOUAREGS, THE MYSTERIOUS NOMADS WHO FOR CENTURIES HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY THE ONLY INHABITANTS OF THE VAST DESERT.

The campaign to win over the Touaregs is part of a French plan to "insulate" the Sahara from the rest of Algeria and from the neighbouring Arab lands of Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya.

The first major step in the insulation process was taken 15 months ago, when the Sahara was placed under an "autonomous" administration, separate from Northern Algeria and under the direct supervision of a "Minister for the Sahara" in the Paris Cabinet.

THEIR LEADER

The military phase of the plan went into action during last month, following the ambush of a large motorised oil prospecting party in the Timimoun region.

One of the most powerful desert chieftains, the Emir Braim, leader of the Touaregs of Tassili Des Ajjers, has given a new phase of loyalty to France.

The Touareg tribesmen number 25,000, at most.

Despite their small numbers, the Touaregs are fierce fighters and have a superb knowledge of the desert.

If they went over to the Algerian rebels, it would add greatly to the problems facing France.

French political agents are increasing their visits to Touareg chieftains.

Medical care and teachers are being offered to them.

More immediately important, the government's 'subsidies' to the tribes are to be hiked.

U.S. Defence Secretary's Problem

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

ONE of the problems facing the new Secretary of Defence Neil McElroy, former head of Procter and Gamble, is retention in the military of promising young career men.

A recent edition of a periodical sold primarily to Air Force men had on its front page a picture of the new Secretary.

On the back page was an ad, aimed at young men in the 20's, offering a "unique opportunity for personal business growth to men who can rise fast."

The "successful company," the ad emphasises, "offers you the best opportunity for a successful career."

Just mail the printed coupon and "your civilian future can be waiting for you."

The Company which paid for the ad: Procter and Gamble.

Reds Raise Funds In Macao

Chronicle Correspondent

HONG KONG.

IN Portuguese Macao, 40 sea miles from here, a campaign has been launched by Red Chinese agents to collect funds "in aid of construction of national defence."

Sponsored by the South China Bureau of the United Front Department, the campaign calls on.

All employees in Communist trade organisations to donate one day's earnings;

Business men trading with Communist China to contribute HK$10, HK$20 or HK$50, depending on their means;

The employees and business men to solicit contributions from among friends and relatives.

China Faces Coal Shortage

HONG KONG.

Coal miners in Communist China have been told they are not producing enough coal for home consumption and export.

Because of export commitments, this winter will be another bitterly cold one for householders who depend on coal for heating.

Between January and August last year, said the State Council, "the rate of workers' attendance was only 87.6 per cent, a decrease of 2.9 per cent compared with 1956."

It added that "more accidents occurred in this period than in the corresponding period of 1956.

Leaders Pledge Drive For Labour Unity

There's "a good chance" that labour's civil war, which began with the AFL-CIO's expulsion of the Teamsters at the Federation's convention here recently, will be "settled before it becomes so bitter that reconciliation becomes impossible," according to Patrick E. Gorman of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters.

All said they "will work day and night to bring back" the Teamsters and other unions

CHINESE FARMERS' PLIGHT

Chronicle Correspondent

HONG KONG.

PEASANTS in Red China's two southern provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are so plagued with poverty that even the Communist press is reporting their flight.

Reports from Canton and Nanning, the provinces' capital towns, disclose that since the beginning of this year, "there have been loud cries in the rural areas that the peasants' living conditions have gone from bad to worse and it is difficult to describe their hardships in words."

PARTY BLAMED

In Kwangsi province, Fang Ho-kwang, a peasant member of the Chinese Young Communist League violently criticised the Party and its policies which he blamed for the plight of the peasants.

The Party, he said, did not want the peasants and had not treated them as human beings.

WORSE CONDITION

He added: "Before liberation, the peasant, although in debt, still had enough rice to eat, but now they are short of food since they joined agricultural co-operatives.

"Communist rule is dark, miserable and with no equality," he concluded.

Fang, inevitably, has been accused of being a "rightist" by the Young Communist League.

air base outside Tripoli

Texas Towers In DEW Of Air Attacks

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON.

THE "Texas Towers," three man-made islands off the New England coast established as part of the country's early warning system of air attacks, are not just waiting idly for the next war.

They have Navy scientific teams aboard, are loaded with recording instruments, and are yielding knowledge of ocean phenomena, says a Navy report, at a fraction of the cost of similar data obtained from ships.

The scientific programme is centered on Tower 2, located in 80 feet of water about 160 miles southeast of Boston.

This constitutes a well-equipped oceanographic observatory operated by the Navy's Hydrographic Office.

The "Towers" are so-named because of their superficial resemblance to oil-well platforms installed off the coast of Texas.

They literally stand on the sea bottom, by means of three legs that are imbedded in the shoals that underlie the ocean in their areas.

LARGEST STRUCTURES

The legs, steel and concrete pillars 10 feet in diameter, support the platforms at a height of more than 50 feet above the water.

They are the largest structures ever installed so high above the sea and so far from land.

On the four decks that make up the giant triangle, more than 70 men live and work throughout the year.

On the top deck is the radar equipment for detecting approaching planes or rockets.

The next level is the main deck below which are living quarters and recreational and messroom facilities.

U.S. HEADED FOR MILD RECESSION

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

THE unemployment figures released by the government recently confirm what many economists in Washington have been saying since October: The U.S. is in a mild recession.

The economists say it won't be bad unless Americans talk themselves into a real slump.

Revived is a story that made the rounds during a similar economic situation just after World War ..

Originally put out by a stock brokerage house, it goes like this:

A man lived b. the side of the road and sold hot dogs.

He was hard of hearing so he had no radio.

He had trouble with his eyes so he read no newspapers.

But he sold good hot dogs.

He put up a sign on the highway telling how good they were.

He stood by the side of the road and cried: "Buy a hot dog, mister?" And people bought. He increased his meat and roll orders. He bought a bigger stove to take care of his trade. He got his son home from college to help him.

Then something happened.

His son said "father, haven't you been listening to the radio? If money stays tight we are bound to have bad business.

"There may be a big recession coming on. You had better prepare for poor trade." Whereupon the father thought, "well, my son has been to college. He reads the papers and he listens to the radio and he ought to know."

So the father cut down on his meat and roll orders. He took down his advertising signs. And he no longer bothered to stand on the highway to sell hot dogs.

And his hot dog sales fell almost overnight.

"You're right, son," the father said, "we are certainly headed for a recession."

Key To Getting Things Done

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

Rear-Admiral H. G. Rickover has always been something of a favourite of Congressmen.

They credit him for the one area of achievement in which the U.S. is clearly superior to the Russians: Atomic submarines.

The Admiral recently gave an explanation of his method of getting things done:

"I attach a man's name to every job. Work is done by people, not by organisations. If something goes wrong, I want to know who to go to, and I do. There must be personal, individual responsibility. Of course, I have over-all responsibility.

"Everyone knows who to blame if my programme goes wrong."

The words have stuck in the minds of the Congressmen who are now looking into military programme in which the Admiral had no part.

The big questions they all are pursuing: "Who was in charge?" and "Who is in charge now?"

Smelly Sweepings

They're now making perfumed rice so that you can pelt the bride and groom with a pretty odour.

Rabbi Calls For End Of Israel

By Leo Heiman

JERUSALEM.

AN Israeli Rabbi has called for the immediate destruction of Israel. "We are in complete agreement with King Saud's call for Israel's liquidation," he says; "Indeed, the *great Arabian monarch could not have been more right.*"

The Rabbi, 62-year-old Amram Blau, is the leader of the fanatic Natorei Karta, a sect of religious zealots in Jerusalem.

The Natorei Karta ("Guardians of the Holy City," in Biblical Hebrew) is bitterly opposed to Zionism and supports the Arab viewpoint that Israel *has no right to exist.*

The Natorei Karta refuses to recognise the existence of the State and its Governmental organs, does not apply for any privileges in Israel.

Although exempt from military service, the zealots do not request the exemptions for which they are eligible.

They refuse to pay taxes, answer court summonses, or even fill out census forms.

Rabbi Blau has often rapped the chief Israeli Rabbinate for "not being religious enough."

The fanatic Rabbi's followers refuse to eat beef slaughtered at the municipal abattoir even though the slaughterhoue is under Rabbinical supervision.

They refuse to drink milk marketed by the semi-official monopoly, or consume anything that has not been given the religious stamp of approval by their leader.

The Natorei Karta families, about 300 in all, live in the ancient ghetto-like quarter of Meah She'arim (Hundred Gates) in Jerusalem.

They keep cows, goats, chickens and ducks in their centuries-old homes and bake their own bread and sew their own clothes.

JAILED

Since slaughtering livestock outside the municipal slaughterhouse violates Jerusalem's sanitary laws and municipal regulation, inspectors were sent recently to confiscate all cows slaughtered by the Natorei Karta.

Rabbi Blau declared that his sect could live without meat.

While the red-bearded Rabbi was in jail (he gets arrested periodically for throwing stones at cars, illegal assembly and violent demonstrations), his lieutenants negotiated an agreement with Jerusalem municipality.

THE AGREEMENT PERMITTED NATOREI KARTA SLAUGHTERERS TO USE THE MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE FACILITIES ON CERTAIN DAYS OF THE WEEK.

When Rabbi Blau got out of jail, however, he nullified the agreement, and declared that anyone who negotiates with the Zionists is "a traitor to God Our Lord."

Crack Down On Airline Ticket Racket

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

The days of great pastures for the "airline reservation racketeers" are numbered.

Uncle Sam and the air carriers are getting together to crack down on the ticket scalpers, but the drive won't come soon enough to help the rush passengers who plan too late to take a Christmas-New Year's vacation this month.

The airline ticket scalper is a relatively new breed of crook who operates in this way: Many weeks in advance, he orders half a plane-load of tickets under fictitious names for an airline flight he knows will be a sell-out.

Travellers who are eager to move and have the money must buy the space from the scalper at the regular price plus a "service charge" that can run up to $50 a ticket.

Particularly good pickings for the scalpers, for instance, are flights on the Miami-New York run on New Year's day, when the vacationers want to rush back to their jobs.

To get at the racketeers, the Civil Aeronautics Board has asked Congress to make the scalping of airline tickets a Federal offence punishable by fines of from 100 dollars to 5,000 dollars.

Unions Will Have To Pay More

Chronicle Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY.

Members of all AFL-CIO unions may be asked to pay out 50 cents more in monthly dues to offset the 1,000,000 dollars in annual revenue lost to the Federation by its expulsion of the Teamsters, Bakery Workers, Laundry Workers, and Distillery Workers.

The hike, it is believed by delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention here, will be necessary to keep Federation finances in the black.

The federation is expected to raise the per capita tax for all affiliated union members from five cents a month to six or seven cents.

Not all the "poor relations" in labour will be able to meet the tax, however, and the stronger unions will have to pitch in more.

Part of the 43 remaining cents will also go to reinforce big labour's treasury.

Real Trouble

"The trouble with alcohol is that one drink makes a new man of you—and the new man is thirsty."

—Actor PIERRE BRASSEUR.

Cautious

"I've eaten my way appreciatively across America, collecting recipes discriminately, and pounds rather less so."

—MARY MARGARET McBRIDE.

LIFE AND LANDSCAPE

Flocks of sheep on their way to the higher meadows is a common sight on the Kulu roads, and is part of the charm of this picturesque "Valley of Gods'. For the simple hill-folk of Kulu, sheep rearing is an important economic need. In one form or another, it provides employment to more than one-third of the population in the Punjab hill areas and occupies a position of pride in the development schemes of that region.

RED HAND IN EGYPT'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S. BASE

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

TRIPOLI.

EGYPT is being used by Soviet Russia as a stalking horse in a gigantic propaganda campaign to close down Wheelus Field. Wheelus is the key American air base in the Mediterranean.

Radio Cairo is the most listened-to station here. Egyptian teachers dominate the Libyan school system, and Egyptian technicians hold important posts in this country's backward economy.

Portraits of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser are prominently displayed in Tripoli shop windows.

U.S. Ambassador to Libya John Tappin said that Nasser's propagandists are "talking over the heads of Libya's pro-Western leaders to the Libyan people."

The Libyan Government officially attempts to suppress all foreign propaganda.

But in practice such suppressions works mainly against the U.S. and Britain.

Radio Cairo has won Libya's largest listening audience largely through default.

The Voice of America, because of budgetary restrictions, is unable to compete with Nasser's Libyan-beamed broadcasts.

The man behind the Egyptian propaganda drive, according to Western officials, is Soviet Ambassador Sergie Generalov.

Generalov has 60 men with him in Libya, a huge staff for a desert country of only 1,500,000 population.

One high-ranking American Air officer charged that, in addition to this staff, the Soviet Embassy has approximately 140 Soviet secret police agents masked as drivers, domestics and clerical workers.

U.S.A.F. officers said there were so many Communist agents operating in Libya that it was impossible to maintain airtight security at the sprawling 100,000,000 dollars American base.

The base has the only guided-missile firing ranges this side of the Atlantic.

Generalov's last post was ambassador to Australia where, according to Vladimir Petrov, he directed a big Communist ring.

Petrov, who worked under Generalov in Australia as a Soviet secret police colonel, defected to the West in 1954.

Red Reaction To Vanguard Failure

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

SOVIET officials here in the nation's capital reacted to the failure of American attempts to launch an earth satellite with restrained clucking.

An official at the Russian Embassy responded to the news only with the Russian equivalent of "Tsk, Tsk."

Asked whether the Soviets had experienced any failures in launching before the successful blast off of Sputnik I on October 4, Information Secretary Enver Mamedov insisted:

"No. It was the first and successful attempt."

A broadcast of Moscow Radio, monitored here, merely announced:

"The much-publicised United States artificial earth satellite Vanguard, which was to have been launched today, exploded with the carrier rocket during the launching."

Music Genius Is Nice Guy At Home

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

COMPOSER - CONDUCTOR Leonard Bernstein "may be a genius in music, but he's just a nice guy at home."

"Lenny's very normal genius to me," adds Bernstein's pretty blonde actress wife. "I treat him like a husband—and he behaves like one."

Bernstein, 39, is composer of the Broadway hit "West Side Story," newly appointed musical director of the New York Philharmonic, and one of America's highest-ranked musical celebrities.

"But he's like a child in many ways," says his wife fondly.

"He enjoys being a celebrity but his biggest pleasure is collecting other celebrities. Just like a kid. He was overwhelmed when he met Greta Garbo at a party.

"All his musical successes are work—something deep and satisfying but Garbo—that was a thrill!"

Mrs. Bernstein, 35 and known in her own right as TV actress Felicia Montealegre, admitted she tries "very hard" to separate the composer from the husband.

"Lenny doesn't work at home. He has his own studio two floors below our apartment. I never know if he's going to come up for lunch, but I do know he's not to be disturbed when working—not even by the children."

The Bernsteins have never appeared together professionally, but they were seen recently on NBC-TV's "Omnibus" in a film made during their trip to Israel last summer.

SWEET SILENCE

A rich San Franciscan has hired a special police officer armed with boxes of chocolates to stand in front of his house and "Shhhh!" the kids away.

His wife is ill.

Israel Goes All Out For Trade In Asia And Africa

By Leo Heiman

TEL AVIV.

IF YOU want to get anywhere in Ghana, you have to consult the Israeli Embassy first.

This was the advice of a recent story in the authoritative London Times.

And it points up the astounding commercial progress made in Asia and Africa by Israel.

Officials here expect this year's trade with Asia and Africa to top dol. 120,000,000, compared to dol. 9,000,000 for the year ending May, 1956.

To help keep pace with this increase, new shipping offices have been opened in Hong Kong and Djibouti, French Somaliland.

The upswing in commerce has been particularly apparent in Liberia, Ethiopia, East Africa, Iran, Burma, Malaya and Japan.

The Government is particularly pleased with its political success in Ghana, a member of the British Commonwealth.

It is now generally conceded that Ehud Avriel, this nation's Ambassador there, enjoys more influence than the representative of any other country.

Cementing this bond to West Africa are 23 separate commercial and educational agreements, worked out by Israel with Liberia and Ghana.

These include provisions for joint exploitation of diamond fields, ivory and hardwood timber, aluminium clay, coconut oil and hydroelectric power.

The diamond arrangement alone is expected to net Israel dol. 25,000,000 annually.

There is now an Israeli-Ghana Black Star shipping line—Israeli officers and Ghanaian crews—and a joint airline is to be inaugurated shortly.

The Israel-Ghana trading company was established with a capital of dol. 12,500,000.

IN LIBERIA A 32-YEAR-OLD ISRAEL NAVY LT.-COMMANDER, EDWARD SHARON, HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF LIBERIA'S NAVY.

He had previously served for two years as captain of President William Tubman's yacht.

Israelis own three meat-packing plants in Ethiopia and have recently established a trading company which sells Israeli-made jeeps, chemicals, textiles and machinery in exchange for meat, hides, oilseeds and other raw materials.

From its newly opened port of Elath, Israel has recently exported dol. 2,000,000 in vehicles and spare parts to British East Africa.

Even Iran, a Middle East country that was cool to Israel for nine years, has recently signed agreements permitting landing rights in Teheran for Israel's El-Al airlines.

This reversal of Iran's hostile attitude has led to the establishment of the first Lydda-Teheran-Bombay air route by El-Al.

Joint trading, shipping and mineral exploitation companies will soon be established under Israeli sponsorship in Malaya and Burma.

Construction of a tire factory at Beersheeba was paid for with Malayan and Burmese rubber.

Burmese rice is already eaten here and wheat will join it next year when the first Israeli-Burmese agricultural project bears fruit.

Similarly, Israel is calling on Japan for assistance in heavy industry.

The merchant marine has contracted for construction of seven super-tankers in Japanese shipyards.

At the same time, 760 Israeli technicians will be sent to work in those countries.

Fordson Major Has A Sturdy Pup Now

LONDON.

FOR the first time two types of Fordson tractors are being produced at Ford's U.K. Dagenham plant.

A new model announced by Ford boss, Sir Patrick Henessy, is the Dexta, similar in outline to its bigger brother, the Fordson Major, but a more compact job.

Designed specially for work in the smaller or hilly type of farm and for specialised use in orchards, the "pup" of the Fordson Major, has a three-cylinder diesel power unit of 2,360 cc capacity and 16.5 to 1 compression ratio, which develops 32 b p at 2,000 rpm.

The Dexta has six forward speeds and two reverse which enables it to travel from under one mph up to 17 mph for a wide range of tasks.

The basic price of this light manoeuvrable, sturdy, cheap-to-run tractor in the U.K. is about $1,500.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Senior Division League Hockey

Tarlok Singh's Lone Goal Spells Victory For Lusis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS SPORTS CLUB HAVE TO THANK CENTRE-HALF TARLOK SINGH FOR COLLECTING FULL POINTS FOR THEM AGAINST INDIAN NAVY IN THE SENIOR LEAGUE, THIS EVENING, AT THE BPHA GROUND, WHEN THEY WON BY A SOLITARY PENALTY-BULLY GOAL AND SURVIVED A PENALTY BULLY AS WELL.

It was the superior side that ultimately triumphed. The Lusitanians did have the necessary scoring chances for an outright win, but their finish in the circle was rather poor.

DOUGLAS D'SOUZA AND DERYCK D'SOUZA HAVE THEMSELVES TO BLAME FOR THE NUMBER OF SCORING CHANCES THAT WENT AGOG DESPITE A POOR CUSTODIAN IN SEN BEFORE THEM.

It was the Navy's defence that was always blundering with erratic hitting. Time and again R. Singh, Subramaniam and P. Singh failed to connect easy shots, which enabled the Lusitanian forwards break away to solo efforts.

There was no sting or combination in the Navy's attack to cause the Lusitanian defence any worry. Goalkeeper Menezes was tested only twice in the entire period of fifty minutes.

LUSIS TAKE LEAD

In the tenth minute of the first half, goalkeeper Sen cleared the ball away from a prostrate position without his stick in hand. The umpire awarded a penalty bully and Tarlok Singh converted to give Lusitanians the lead.

Just before the breather, Deryck and Douglas went through to solo efforts after the Naval defences had lapsed, but the former shot wide after beating the goalkeeper and the other was foiled by the goalkeeper.

R. Singh saved Tarlok Singh's penalty corner hit on the goal-line with his stick after the goalkeeper was beaten soon after resumption.

Tarlok hooked H. Singh's stick just as he was about to score and the umpire awarded a penalty which was wasted.

The teams were:

LUSITANIANS: J. Menezes; H. Gonsalves, Mehra; V. Carvalho, Tarlok Singh, G. Gonsalves; C. Rodrigues, Deryck D'Souza, Ken LeFebour, Douglas D'Souza, Peter Pereira.

INDIAN NAVY: Sen; R. Singh, P. Singh; Surjit, Subramaniam, Sinham; Lall, Jagrup, Gurdev, Reynaud, H. Singh.

UMPIRES: F. Fernandes and Aston Pereira.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
B. Shell	10	7	3	0	25	2	17
W. Rly.	9	5	4	0	11	2	14
C. Rly.	7	5	1	1	9	2	11
Goan Sp.	8	3	3	2	6	5	9
Young Sp.	10	3	2	5	7	14	8
Lusis	9	2	4	3	7	9	8
Phoenix	8	2	3	3	7	7	7
Xavier's	8	2	3	3	9	10	7
Police	4	2	1	1	6	3	5
B.E.S.T.	8	2	0	6	4	12	4
Navy	6	1	1	4	2	8	3
Battery	7	0	1	6	5	24	1

Central India Tennis Tournament

Singles Title For LeelaPunjabi

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4

Ramanathan Krishnan, India's Davis Cup player, today qualified for the final of the Central India Lawn Tennis Championship, defeating Billy Knight of the United Kingdom in a straight set by 6-4, 6-4.

He will now meet in the final tomorrow Ulf Schmidt of Sweden, who defeated Naresh Kumar after a marathon fight.

In the women's singles final held today, Miss Leela Punjabi beat Miss L. Woodbridge by 6-3, 6-4 and won the championship.

Following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES (semi-finals): R. Krishnan beat Billy Knight 6-4, 6-4; U. Schmidt beat Naresh Kumar 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (final): Miss Leela Punjabi beat Miss L. Woodbridge 6-3, 6-4.—UPI.

ASIA'S NEW CHESS CHAMPION

MANILA, Jan. 4

Filipino Rodolfo Cardoso, an international Chess master, became Asia's first chess champion last night, when he finished the Asian Zone Chess Tournament without losing a game.

Cardoso, aged 20 ended three games on Friday, holding Karl Joe (Australia) to a draw, winning his adjourned game with Philippine champion Meliton Borja and tying with Israel's Joseph Porath.

Young Cardoso, then Philippine junior champion, was a sensation during the world chess tournament in Moscow two years ago.—UPI-AFP.

HYDERABAD: The victorious Hyderabad City Police soccer team was accorded a 'heroes' welcome' at the Hyderabad Railway station on their return here on Saturday from Delhi with the Durand Cup. The Hyderabad team earlier won the Rovers Cup and next month will aspire for the Santosh Trophy.

'Times' Cricket Tournament

PREMOBILE'S KULKARNI TAKES SEVEN WICKETS FOR 38 RUNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MOST of the interest in the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced this afternoon, was rivetted on the three ties in the "A" Division. The performance that caught the imagination most was the unfinished 81 of Jaiwant Jukar of Cipla Sports Club, who ended the day with 144 for 3, when playing against the holders, the Reserve Bank of India, at the Sunder ground at the Cross Maidan.

Jukar's batting was truly heartening, as he punched the ball hard and true on both sides of the wicket; besides, he twice hit the ball out of the ground.

In Baba Siddhaye, he found a useful colleague and they together will resume their innings tomorrow.

While Ruia Sports Club had collected 101 with six wickets intact against Jupiter General Insurance, the Secretariat Gymkhana could only total 92 for 6, when playing against the Bank of India.

In the only "B" Division tie, the Khatau Sports Club have to thank M. S. Ashar, who fell when six short of his century, for their total of 180 for the loss of half the side, while in the "C" Section, G. T. Shah was batting with 98 out of a total of 205 for 3 made by the National Rayon Sports Club.

The most destructive bowling was returned by Premobile's Kulkarni, to whom seven Lever Sports Club men fell for a little over five runs apiece.

The brief results were:

"A" DIVISION

At Cross Maidan: Secretariat Gymkhana 92 for 6 (J. Reuben 22, S. W. Sohoni 22, R. M. Parulekar batting 25, M. S. Aryamane 3 for 32, B. J. Gowadia 2 for 24) vs. Bank of India Sports Club.

At Cross Maidan: Cipla Sports Club 144 for 3 (J. D. Jukar batting 81, Y. P. Siddhaye batting 39, M. S. Hardikar 2 for 49) vs. Reserve Bank of India Sports Club.

At Cross Maidan: Ruia Sports Club 101 for 4 (B. B. Kharat 35, D. R. Patil 31, G. R. Shroff 2 for 32) vs. Jupiter General Insurance Co.'s Sports Club.

"B" DIVISION

At Cross Maidan: Khatau Sports Club 180 for 5 (M. S. Ashar 94, S. M. Sawant 35, S. R. Arolkar 3 for 32, T. D. Luni 2 for 21) vs. Gold Mohur Mills Sports Club.

"C" DIVISION

At Cross Maidan: Lever Sports Club 109 for 8 (J. Alvares 24, T. G. Chavan 22, T. B. Wagh 26, Kulkarni 7 for 38) vs. Premobile Sports Club.

At Oval: Secretariat Gymkhana "B" 116 for 4 (A. N. Pandev 39, M. Vyas 26) vs. Chartered Bank of India Sports Club.

At Azad Maidan: National Rayon Sports Club 205 for 3 (V. M. Dave 59, G. T. Shah batting 98, Gaekwad 25) vs. British Bank of the Middle East Sports Club.

At Azad Maidan: James Finlay Sports Club 112 (A. Pandit 25, C. R. Rao 24, Patkar not out 31, P. Thanawalla 2 for 17, F. Daruwalla 2 for 24, N. Siganporia 2 for 34, J. K. Bulsara 4 for 29) vs. Central Bank Sports Club 0 for no loss.

At Azad Maidan: Thackersey Moolji Sports Club "B" 142 for 3 (G. G. Rane 58, H. K. Gawand 48, D. G. Aralekar batting 25) vs. Mazagaon Docks Sports Club.

At Azad Maidan: A. F. Fergusson and Co's Sports Club 141 for 5 (K. B. Bhise batting 48, B. T. Irani 23, C. N. Lalkaka 26, R. P. Furtado 3 for 33, J. G. Karad 2 for 30) vs. S. G. T. Sports Club.

At Azad Maidan: Post Office Recreation Sports Club 140 for 5 (S. S. Talpade batting 39, R. S. Bagve 16, H. J. Haldankar 15, N. S. Bowlekar batting 42,) vs. East Asiatic and Dumex Sports Club.

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THREE-TITLE WINNER

V. R. Prabhu won all three titles in the Vanita Samaj Club Badminton Tournament on New Year's day.

Narayan Shetty Throws Javelin The Farthest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narayan Shetty claimed the Javelin Throw for Men, clearing a distance of 130 feet 5 inches, on the first day, of the Bombay Amateur's Sports Association's annual athletic meet, at the Cooperage, this afternoon.

50 M. RUN—BOYS UNDER 10: Neel Cresta (St. Xavier's HS) 1, Norman Pereira (St. Isbels' H.S.) 2, Jairus Banaji (ASC) 3. Time 7.7 secs.

50 M. POTATO RACE: Neel Cresta (St. Xavier's H.S.) 1, Norman Pereira (St. Isbels' H.S.) 2, Ahmed Abdulla (David Sassoon H.S.) 3.

50 M. RUN—GIRLS UNDER 10: Premlata R. K. (NKES High School) 1, Chandraprabha Sheony (National Kannada E. H.S.) 2, Elsi Rodrigues (St. Isabels' H.S.) 3, Time 8.4 secs.

50 M. HOOP RACE—BOYS UNDER 13: Kashinath V. Vaza (David Sassoon H.S.) 1, K. Purshottam (David Sassoon H.S.) 2, I. J. Bamonolkar (David Sossoon H.S.) 3,

HIGH JUMP—BOYS UNDER 16: C. Robin (ASC), 1, Jehangir B. Zaveri (Sir Nes Wadia) 2, Harbans Singh (Gurunanak HS) 3. Height 4 ft. 10-3/4 in.

800 M. RUN: Began S. Desai (Mahim Athletic Club) 1, Cajetan Misquita (ASC) 2, S. M. Pochkhanawala (Sir Nes Wadia S.C.) 3. Time 2 min. 18 secs.

LONG JUMP: Harbans Singh (Gurunanak HS) 1, V. Salian (Kannada E. H.S.) 2, Vohra I. Mohan (St. Xavier's H.S.) 3, Dist. 17 ft. 11-1/4 ins.

LONG JUMP—GIRLS UNDER 16: Manmohan Kaur (Gurunanak H.S.) 1, Mohini Rao (Kannada N. H.S.) 2, Gurbachan Kaur (Gurunanak H.S.) 3. Dist. 14 ft. 10 ins.

800 M. RUN—BOYS UNDER 18: Custodio D'Souza (Barretto H.S.) 1, Godfrey Vaz (Goan AC) 2, Louis Pereira (Labour Welfare) 3, Time 2 min. 4.9 secs.

JAVELIN THROW: S. J. Nagarwala (ASC) 1, N. D. Gazdar (Sir Nes Wadia S.C.) 2, Gopal K. Sohani (Labour Welfare Board) 3. Dist. 120 ft. 7 ins.

LONG JUMP: Archie Ponnan (Byculla AC) 1, P. J. Nagarwala (ASC) 2, Rozario Menezes (St. Xavier's H.S.) 3. Dist. 18 ft. 6½ ins.

4 x 100 M. RELAY: Amateurs Sports Asson 1, Byculla AC. 2, Sir Nes Wadia SC. 3. (ime 45.4 secs.

HIGH JUMP GIRLS UNDER 18: G. D. Kapadia (Sir Nes Wadia SC) 1, Mohini Rao, (N. Kannada H.S.) 2, Manmohan Kaur (Gurunanak H.S.) 3, Height 4 ft. 1 in.

JAVELIN THROW—MEN: Narayan Shetty (ASC) 1, K. Pereira (Dockyard) 2, N. D. Gazdar (Sir Nes Wadia SC) 3, Dist. 130 ft. 5 ins.

1,500 M. RUN: Balbir Singh (ASC) 1, D. N. Sampat (ASC) 2, T. S. Tej (ASC) 3, Time 4 min. 20.4 secs.

5,000 M. RUN: Ramalingam Doreswamy (ASC) 1, Rocque D'Mello (Western Rly.) 2, S. V. Lotlikar (BEST) 3, Time 16 min. 4 secs.

DISCUS THROW: N. J. Khambata (St. Xavier's College) 1, R. S. Hanspal (Dockyard) 2, D. J. Mason (ASC) 3. Dist. 110 ft. 6 ins.

400 M. RUN: J. B. Singh (ASC) 1, H. Singh (ASC) 2, Time 53.2 secs.

100 M. RUN—MEN UNRANKED: Vivian Parmar (Goan AC) 1, Savy Miranda (Goan Athletic Assn.) 2, K. D. Krishna (ASC) 3, Time 11.9 secs.

Women's Title For Siloo Mistry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The third annual Bombay State Inter-Medical Athletic Meet came to a conclusion at the Purandare Stadium, this evening, with Grant Medical regaining the general team championship, which they had lost to G. S. Medical last year.

The meet, which was very poorly organised, was notable for a keen tussle for the men's championship honours; three athletes—D. Gamadia (G.M.C.), K. K. Desai (Surat) and S. A. Ghotge (Poona) securing 17 points each.

Siloo Mistry (G.M.C.), a former national champion, regained the women's championship she lost by default last year.

Dr. D. M. Telang, principal of Grant Medical, was the guest of honour and gave away the trophy and certificates.

MADRAS: The Inter-Services Athletic meet for this year will be held at the Rajaratnam Stadium, here, from January 8 to 11. Representative teams of the Army, Navy and Air Forces are competing in a large number of track and field events. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, will preside over the closing day's proceedings.

PRABHADEVI TRIUMPH TO WIN STATE VOLLEYBALL TITLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRABHADEVI Welfare Board (Whites) cornered all the glory in the Bombay State Volleyball Championship's final, when they beat Young Challengers, after four keen games, at the Jamboori Maidan ground, Worli, on the concluding day of the championship, this evening.

More than 2,000 spectators witnessed the final.

Setting a fast pace, it was the winners, who led throughout in the first game, but lost collecting 13 points. They had to blame themselves for they slackened at the all-important stage which cost them the game. Young challengers struck form midway through and trailing 9-12 levelled up matters and ultimately bagged the first game at 15-13.

Prabhadevi took no risks in the second game, and again leading till points looked as though they would outplay Young Challengers.

But, Young Challengers' Ishi and Desai excelling in lifts and service scored seven points in a row and raised their score to 9-11 and thus far they went and conceded the match at 9-15 to Prabhadevi.

Prabhadevi team combined well in third game and easily won without exerting themselves much.

Young Challengers could collect only seven points in the bargain.

Mani and Shivaji played a big part in this game to give their side a facile win.

It was the fourth game that was exciting till the end. Both the teams gave of their best but superior court-craft, better smashing ability and forcing the pace Prabhadevi claimed the game and with it the title. Prabhadevi won at 15-11.

Mr. Kumar Pravinsinhji, Commissioner of Police, presided and Miss Pravinsinhji gave away the trophies.

National Soccer Shield Tournament

AMBALA, Jan. 4

The Young Farmers Club, Jullundur, trounced the Indian Air Force, Ambala, by six goals to nil, in the National Challenge Shield Football Tournament here today.

The score stood two to nil at half time. After half time, the Young Farmers increased their margin by netting four times.—UPI.

DARA BOATWALLA AND JIM DALLAS EXCEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Seventh Annual Cycling Track Championships of the Bombay State Cycling Association were continued today at Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium. The preliminary rounds of the 1,000 Metres Sprint, 4,000 Metres Individual Pursuit were conducted during the morning session. During the afternoon session, some very keen races were run and out of the three remaining open events which are yet to be decided namely 1,000 Metres Sprint, 4,000 Metres Individual Pursuit and 4,000 Metres Team Pursuit the following have emerged to give us a glorious afternoon of Cycle racing on Sunday afternoon.

Madhu B. Achrekar, Mohammed Kasam, Jimi Dallas and Dara Boatwalla for the sprint, Pervez Irani who has already bagged 1000 Metre Time Trial title on Friday and Fali Panthaky for the Individual Pursuit and Bombay Cycling Club Team the holder of the title and the Empire Wheelers Team in the Team Pursuit.

Amongst the day's races the performances of young Dara Boatwalla and Jimi Dallas both of whom are under 18 were noteworthy.

Pervez M. Irani, who is the Individual Pursuit Champion for the last two years will be defending his title and before he bags the third year's title, will have to meet very stiff opposition from Fali Panthaky.

Tomorrow's programme include ten finalised one semi-final and every race is expected to provide all the thrills which are expected in cycle racing.

Results:

1,000 Metres Sprint (First Round)

Heat No. 1: P. R. Sarkari; time for the last 200 metres: 13.6 sec.; Heat No. 2: M. B. Achrekar 14 sec.; Heat No. 3: J. H. Dallas, 13.9 sec.; Heat No. 4: N. R. Joshi, 16 sec.; Heat No. 5: V. P. Dhanani, 14.1 sec.; Heat No. 6: D. H. Boatwalla, 14.3 sec.

The following two cyclists qualified from the re-run for the quarter-finals together with the above six to be run on Saturday afternoon:

Heat No. 1: G. B Pestakia; Time 13.9 sec.; Heat No. 2: Mohamed Kasam; Time 13.6 sec.

4,000 Metres Individual Pursuit (Men's) Quarter-finals

Heat No. 1: P. M. Irani, 6m. 2.5 sec.; Heat No. 2: F. D. Panthaky, 5 m. 50.8 sec.; Heat No. 3: S. L. Salarkar, 6 m. 12.6 sec.; Heat No. 4: S. K. Das, 6 m. 13.9 sec.

1,000 Metres Scratch Junior Boys

Heat No. 1: J. H. Dallas 1 (Time 1 m. 56.4 sec.); C. P. Dhanani 2; S. E. Daruwalla 3.

Heat No. 2: D. H. Boatwalla 1 (Time 1 m. 53.4 sec.); P. H. Udeshi 2; K. D. Hathiram 3.

Heat No. 3: N. R. Joshi 1 (Time 1 m. 47.6 sec.); A. B. Tandulkar 2; K. F. Gorimar 3.

1,000 Metres Scratch Senior Women

Heat No. 1: Miss V. H. Patel 1 (Time 2 m. 50.5 sec.); Miss N. H. Mulla 2; Miss B. Joshi 3.

Heat No. 2: Miss M. M. Irani 1 (Time 1 m. 50.4 sec.); Miss N. H. Vatcha 2; Miss Y. I. Ladak 3.

1,000 Metres Sprint (Senior Men) Quarter-Finals

1st Heat: J. N. Dallas prevailed over P. B. Sarkari who was not feeling well in the first match in the timing of 14 sec. In the second match J. Dallas finished alone in 23.5 sec.; 2nd Heat: In the second heat M. B. Achrekar prevailed upon N. R. Joshi in two straight matches clocking 14.5 and 14.3 sec. for the last 200 metres; 3rd Heat: Mohamed Kasam won two straight matches from V. P. Dhanani returning 14 sec. and 14.2 sec. respectively; 4th Heat: This heat turned out to be the most interesting as the 1st match was won by G. B. Pastakia from Dara Boatwalla and the timing of 14.8 sec. however, Dara Boatwalla and the timing of 10.8 sec. however. Dara Boatwalla at the measure of Pastakia in the second and the third match which he won in a timing of 15.2 sec. and 15.1 sec.

4,000 Metres Lap Race (Junior Boys)

Heat No. 1: J. H. Dallas 1 (Time 7 m. 40.2 sec.); A. B. Tandulkar 2; K. F. Gorimar 3.

Heat No. 2: D. H. Boatwalla 1 (Time 7 m. 15.6 sec.); S. E. Daruwalla 2; J. C. Pothiwalla 3.

Heat No. 3: N. R. Joshi 1 (Time 7 m. 9.8 sec.); K. D. Hathiram 2; G. H. Boatwalla 3.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Indian Airlines Recreation Club is organising its first All India Athletic Meet in February in Calcutta. Teams from the three areas, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi will participate in this meet.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(Questions on Page 14)

1. The game of tennis originated in France in the 13th century as a girl's game.
2. America's No. 1 sport is baseball.
3. The Rosebowl Football game is played in Pasadena, California.
4. India's Olympic Hockey Captain in 1952 was Digvijay Singh Babu.

FARUK ANTIA SHOCKS NILKANT IN STRAIGHT GAMES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT was a bad day for the top-seeds, for in all the three events down for decision, they were surprised in the Vanita Samaj Open Badminton Tournament, at the Samaj hall, on the penultimate day of the tournament, this evening.

The first upset, which went by the board was that of top-seed, Miss Nalini Uplekar, former 'Varsity champion, who went rather tamely to Miss Achala Karnik in women's singles final. Achala Karnik outclassed Uplekar in the first game without giving a single point and in second conceded four points to win the match and with it the title. The final scores were 11-0, 11-4.

In another one-sided and tame affair, top-graded Pandarinath Nilkant was knuckled down by Faruk Antia also in straight games in the men's singles final. Antia had too many guns for Nilkant for which Nilkant had no counter to cope with and lost collecting eight points in the first and six in the second.

In the last upset of the evening, in mixed doubles final, A. I. Shaik and Miss Viloo Irani, top-graded pair, also lost to Parimal Trivedi and Miss Sudha Patwardhan but were able to collect the second game before they lost. The first and second games went over extra points. In the decider, Parimal Trivedi and Sudha Patwardhan outplayed to win comfortably at 15-6 and with it the title.

TRIVEDI IN LINE FOR TRIPLE

With mixed title in partnership with Sudha Patwardhan already in his bag, and still in men's singles and doubles finals, Trivedi is the only player who is heading for the coveted triple in this tournament.

In the exhibition delightful doubles match, National champions, Datta Dhongade and Raichand Vimawala beat Nandu Natekar and Ravindranath Dongre, in stright games at 17-15 15-9.

The results were:

Men's singles (Semi-finals): Parimal Trivedi beat A. Terdalkar 15-0, 15-4; Faruk Antia beat Pandarinath Nilkant, 15-8, 15-6.

Women's singles (Final): Achala Karnik beat Nalini Uplekar 11-0, 11-4.

Mixed doubles (Final): Parimal Trivedi and Sudha Patwardhan beat A. I. Shaik and Viloo Irani 18-15, 17-18, 15-6.

Exhibition (men's doubles): Datta Dhongade and Raichand Vimavala beat Ravindranath Dongre and Nandu Natekar 17-15, 15-9.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

5-30 p.m. (Men's singles) Final: Parimal Trivedi and Faruk Antia; 5-50 (Women's doubles) Final: Achala Karnik and Pramila Dhongade vs Nirupama Pradhan and Sunanda Karnik; 6-10 p.m. EXHIBITION (Singles): Nandu Natekar and Chandrakant Doeras; 6-30 p.m. (Men's doubles) Finti; A. I. Shaik and Manohar Bopardikar and Ravindranath Dongre and Parimal Trivedi.

Schools Zonal Cricket Tourney From Today

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4

The All-India Schools Inter-Zone Cricket Tournament will begin here tomorrow, with a fixture between the South Zone and the East Zone.

The winners of this match will meet the West Zone, who have obtained a walk-over the North Zone, who did not turn up.—UPI.

Burmah-Shell Sports

Gonsalves Does It Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For third year in succession, Eric Gonsalves won the individual championship of the Burmah-Shell's Athletic Meet, at the Brabourne Stadium, this evening.

Gonsalves stood first in 100 metres, 200 metres, High Jump, Broad Jump, and was second in Hurdles.

Nayudu Lauds Sport Writers

MADRAS, Jan. 4

Lt.-Col. C. K. Nayudu commended the role of sport writers of India in placing the country prominently in the map of world sport.

In a foreword to a 'short history of world sport' in Telugu, written by Mr. Bommakanti Subba Rao, C. K. Nayudu complimented the author for compiling, in a concise form, the history of various sports and of men who have made their mark, and said: "This effort appears to be the first of its kind not only in India but also elsewhere."

Stating that India had "Wonderful traditions of the past and we maintain them at present," the 'cricket king' hoped the future would still be better.—UPI.

East Zone Ranji Trophy

BENGAL TAKE THE LEAD

CUTTACK, Jan. 4

Bengal had made 149 runs for the loss of two wickets, at the close of play today, in reply to Orissa's first innings total of 139 runs, in the East Zone Ranji Trophy match at the Barabati Stadium here.—UPI.

Two Records Set In Lifting Contest

BOMBAY, Saturday

Two State records were bettered and one equalled in the feather-weight class, in the State Weightlifting contest, at the Victoria Gardens, today.

Those responsible for the records were V. K. Joshi, Aram Kumar and Coutinho, all of the Sawe's Institute.

Today's FIXTURES

HOCKEY

Lloyds Reclamation

4 p.m. Goan Sports vs. St. Xavier's; 5 p.m. Central Railway vs. Burmah-Shell (Senior League).

KASHMIR LIKELY TO CLAIM HOMI MEHTA CUP

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE SIR HOMI MEHTA CUP, THE FEAT URE IN THE PROGRAMME DRAWN FOR THE ELEVENTH DAY OF WINTER RA CES TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY, HAS ONLY SEVEN PROBABLE RUNNERS.

Maharaja of Kashmir holds the whip in the rich race with three reputed candidates — Decoration, Tall Story and Sunny Downs.

All the three are good winners here and any one of them is capable of taking the cup to the Kashmir Palace.

In the Dehra Dun Plate, I consider Roman Buzzard as a safe betting proposition. The Watling Street — Honey Buzzard six-year-old, who got his last race for the mere asking, can easily defy the incurred penalty.

One more Kashmir horse, Rousler is sure to attract big crowds and I will be least surprised if the costly colt, who has been shaping extremely well in his preparation, turns an easy winner in the Star of Italy cup.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

★

1 2-15 p.m.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE—6 F.

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

KINDER GARDEN (H V Khan)	..	9 4
AZAD-E-HIND (Argade)	..	9 4
P. PARISIENNE (Sardar Singh)	..	8 11
D. DIAMOND (Jagdesh)	..	8 8
FILMOLEEN (Purtu)	..	8 6
SHILEDAR (—)	..	8 4

★

2 2-45 p.m.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE—1¼ M

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

MUSTANG (Kader)	..	9 4
G. LORDLING (B Ahmed)		8 13
RAPIDO (Hyam)	..	8 7
GAY DUKE (Murad)	..	8 4
SPARTA (—)	..	8 4
HAPPY LAD (Gopal)	..	8 3
GIPSY FLOWER (Dalpat S)		7 11
D. LIGHT (Mod Singh)	...	7 0

3 3-15 p.m.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE—1¼ M.

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

ROYAL LUCK (Damodar)		9 5
D. VALLEY (Dasrath)	..	8 13
KANIYA KUMARI (—)	..	8 8
VISCOUNT PIRLA (Kheem)		8 7
S. BANGER (Purtu)	..	8 7
R. ROYALTY (S Chavan)		8 4
MURAD (B Khalil)	..	7 11
SABRHEA (Gangaram)	...	7 10
BHOOT NATH (Rajoo)	..	7 7
THE DIAMOND (A Khan)		7 6
IRAN (Purshottam)	..	7 5
VIR SHAHENSHAH (Shiba)		7 4

★

4 3-45 p.m.

THE STAR OF ITALY CUP—5 F.

P. STREET (—)	..	9 0
ROUSLER (S Chavan)	..	8 7
GAME LAD (Durr)	..	8 7
THE CONQUEROR (Rajoo)		8 7
KUN KAAN (—)	..	8 7
MEHERBAN (Lewis)	..	8 4
MINERVA (W. Bell)	..	8 4
MEERA (Ganpat)	..	8 4
RATIFIED (Jagdesh)	..	8 4

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1.	Kinder Garden	Azad-E-Hind
2.	Mustang	Gay Duke, if ab. Gipsy Flower
3.	Silent Banger	Murad
4.	Rousler	Paradise Street, if ab. Ratified
5.	Decoration	Nautilus
6.	Anndata	Military Law
7.	Roman Buzzard	Napoli
8.	Irish Rose	Ramayana

CHOICE TREBLE

Mustang — Decoration — Roman Buzzard

FLUKES

Filmoleen — Iron Crown

5 4-15 p.m.

THE SIR H. M. MEHTA GOLD CUP.—1-1/4 Mile.

SHASHANK (P Khade)	..	9 0
DECORATION (Shiba)	..	9 0
TALL STORY (Lewis)	...	9 0
S. DOWNS (S Chavan)	..	8 11
CANNY SCOT (Jagdesh)	..	9 0
NAUTILUS (Rajoo)	..	9 0
AMAR-ASHA (Durr)	...	8 11

★

6 4-45 p.m.

THE PAREL PLATE—Div. I. 6 Furs.

BEWARE (Foley)	...	9 3
B. MUSIC (A Khan)	..	9 2
G. BIRD (Majid)	..	9 1
ANNDATA (P Khade)	..	8 13
H. COLUMN (—)	..	9 1
THE BULLET (B Khalil)	..	9 0
CHARMANTE (Damodar)	..	9 0
NOMELIE (Jagdesh)	..	8 13
GREAT BIRNAM (—)	..	8 13
MILITARY LAW (S Chavan)		8 11
SELLERS FIRST (Eldin)	..	8 4
G. PRINCESS (Kheem S)		8 4

★

7 5-15 p.m.

THE DEHRA DUN PLATE—1 M.

R. BUZZARD (Jagdesh)		9 5
LING MALA (W Bell)	..	8 11
L. PRINCESS (Purtu S)	..	8 9
TUTU (Evans)	...	8 7
TARSUS (Foley)	..	8 7
TUDOR BLUE (S Chavan)		8 1
NAPOLI (P Khade)	..	8 0
QUE SERA SERA (Eldin)		8 0
THE FAMOUS (Rajoo)	..	7 3
WELSH MONARCH (Dinkar)		7 3

★

8 5-45 p.m.

THE PAREL PLATE—Div. II. 6 Furs.

C. EMBLEM (Ganpat)	..	9 4
RAMAYANA (Evans)	..	9 4
RAINBAND (P Khade)	..	9 3
FOG SERVICE (Eldin)	..	8 11
TOP SECRET (—)	..	8 5
SAFETY (Rajoo)	..	7 13
LILY PONS (—)	..	7 12
AFTAB (Dalpat S)	..	7 10
OLNEY STAR (W Bell)	..	7 8
IRON CROWN (Foley)	..	7 8
IRISH ROSE (Jagdesh)	..	7 3

Speakers Here Pay Tributes To Late Mohamed Ali

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRIBUTES to the late Moulana Mohamed Ali were paid here today by prominent leaders of Hindu and Muslim community.

A public meeting to observe the 27th death anniversary of the late Moulana who was the younger of the Ali Brothers who had played great roles in the freedom struggle was held tonight at the Beg Mohamed Park under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

Speakers referred to the various activities of the late Moulana.

Mr. S. G. Kazi, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies presided.

The Chief Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan in a message to the meeting paid high tributes to the late Moulana Mohamed Ali. He said that the Moulana was a great champion of all good causes.

Referring to the historic speech which the late Moulana Mohamed Ali made at the Round Table Conference in London, Mr. Chavan said 'I hope we shall be guided in our activities by the same spirit of patriotism that was in the heart of the Moulana who lived and died for India."

A GREAT LEADER

Mr. K. K. Shah, president of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee said that the late Moulana worked for the unity of this country.

He appealed to the Muslims not only in India but also in Pakistan to follow the path laid down before them by the late Moulana.

Mr. Osman Sobhani said that the Moulana was one of the greatest leaders of the freedom struggle.

He always cherished the desire that Muslims in the country should not lag behind in the activities for the betterment of India.

Mr. Sobhani called upon the Muslim community to contribute its share for the success of the various plans.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. Zaidali Shoukatali and several others also spoke.

Several Hindu and Muslim Urdu poets recited their poems in the praise of the late Moulana Mohamed Ali.

Cultivators Asked To Be Vigilant

RAJKOT Jan. 4

The need for vigilance, timely and prompt remedies against crop and cattle diseases and economy in agricultural operations was stressed by Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Minister for Revenue, addressing a conference of agriculturists at Rampura in Zalawad District, on Thursday.

The Minister asked the agriculturists to relax no effort in what was a countrywide fight on the food front. Government schemes for relief in various agricultural operations, he said, were certainly there and he felt confident that they were being availed of by the agriculturists.

But what he wanted to emphasise was the spontaneous and conscious endeavour on the part of every agriculturist to grow more foodgrains and his own resourcefulness, vigilance and a spirit of service.

This done, he had no doubt the second Five-Year Plan was going to be a success.

The Revenue Minister stated that the rates of land revenue were being examined and that before they were finally fixed, popular views would be considered.

Earlier Mr. Ghanashyambhai Oza, M.P., welcomed the Minister.

At Vastadi the Minister was taken in a grand procession, drawn in a decorated twenty-two bullock-drawn cart. Addressing a meeting there, the Minister urged the people to work in co-operation with one another and sink all differences.

Probationers Boycott Examination

PATNA, Jan. 4

The assistants of the Patna Secretariat boycotted the confirmatory examination which was to commence here yesterday.

About 250 assistants who were to sit for the examination stayed out in response to a call by the Patna Secretariat Ministerial Officers' Association, which had earlier condemned the examination.

The Association was of the opinion that it was a step to alter the service conditions which did not exist at the time of the appointment.

At a meeting of the probationers held last evening, it was decided to boycott the examination. —UPI.

Indo-Czech Phototelegraph

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

In connection with the visit to India of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Phototelegraph Service via London through the Overseas Communications Service Centres at Bombay and New Delhi has been introduced between India and Czechoslovakia.

Raj Bhavan Bans Rice

CUTTACK, Jan. 4.

The Governor, Mr. Y. N. Sukhtankar and his wife have decided to give up taking rice with effect from today in view of the food difficulties prevailing in Orissa as well as in certain other parts of the country, a Raj Bhavan press note announced today.

Instructions have been issued that with effect from Saturday, Jan. 4, no rice will be used in Raj Bhavan either for the Governor's personal use or for any guests and parties.—UPI.

Treasure Trove Unearthed In Temple

From a Correspondent

NATHDWARA, Jan. 4.

A sensation was caused here in Nathdwara, the holy place of Vaishnavas, as a result of a surprise discovery of lakhs of rupees worth of ornaments, jewellery and precious stones from one of the underground cellers of Shri Nathji Temple.

The temple staff and Adhikari of the temple were completely ignorant of the celler in the ornament house.

It is said that the high priest of the temple Shri Tilkayatji Maharaj had taken possession of these ornaments and precious stones which were rightly the property of the temple.

The Adhikari of the temple is investigating the matter.

VISITORS FOR R-DAY PARADE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

A Chinese military goodwill mission led by Mr. Yeh Chen-ying, vice-chairman of the *National Defence Council, is expected to* arrive here on January 22.

The group will attend the Republic Day parade and other festivities.

Cadets from Commonwealth countries, notably the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, will be other foreign visitors who will watch the parade. These cadets will participate in an NCC parade on January 27.—NAFEN.

Plea To Rename Bhilai Plant

RAIPUR, Jan. 4

A plea that Government of India should rename the Bhilai steel plant after the late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla "who made a noteworthy contribution to the development of old and new Madhya Pradesh," was made by Mahant Laxminarayan Das, newly elected president of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee at a reception accorded to him by the Raipur Nagar Congress Committee, here, today.

Mahant Laxminarayan Das further stated that the credit for seeking the Bhilai steel plant for Madhya Pradesh must go to the late Pt. Shukla and the public and the press should move the Government of India to rename the Bhilai steel project after the late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.—UPI.

Indian Statistical Institute To Confer Degrees

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Indian Statistical Institute of which Dr. Prasanta Mahalanobis, the author of the blue-print of the Second Five-Year Plan, is the founder, will be declared as an institute of national importance and will be empowered to confer degrees.

The, proposal to this effect conveyed earlier to the Institute by the Government of India was today approved by its governing body.

It is learned that a bill to give shape to this proposal will be introduced in Parliament during the next session."—UPI.

Minister Opens Leprosy Clinic

FAIZPUR, Jan. 4

Bombay's Minister for Public Health, Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, declared open a centre for treatment of leprosy here, yesterday.

Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Public Health, presided over the function.

The centre with its six subcentres will serve 40 villages with a population of 80,000 in the Yawal taluka of East Khandesh district.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a recurring expenditure of Rs. 55,000 on the centre.

Census Of Houses Suggested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The National Building Organisation has submitted to the Planning Commission a scheme for taking a country-wide census of houses.

Primarily a body co-ordinating the research results and experiments on various building materials, the Organisation has evolved many model designs for houses in various parts of the country.

Studies undertaken by the Orgonisation show that the housing situation in the country in the last ten years is worsening.

The number of persons living in a house is now six as against five.

The organisation has suggested setting up of gypsum industry to use this material for building purposes as alternative to lime and cement.

A pilot plant is to be set up in Delhi to manufacture hollow tiles and bricks out of gypsum for building houses.

It has made practical suggestions for saving cement and steel in various projects replacing these by cheaper materials.—UPI.

International Race For 'Yeti'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Now an international race for the elusive snowman or Yeti will start soon.

Mr. Gerald Russell, a member of the advance party of Texas oil magnate Mr. Tom Slick's expedition to Barun Valley in search for Yeti, said here today "our task has assumed all the more significance now that the Russians are already in the field on Pamir Plateau. It is now an international race for Yeti."

Mr. Russell, a veteran of the earlier expeditions, said the five-member expedition would start trekking by end of January from the base camp to be set up at Biratnagar in Nepal.—UPI.

Muslim Youths Ask Pak To Quit Kashmir

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4

Muslim youths demonstrated this afternoon shouting "Kashmir Belongs to India" in front of the office and residence of the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta.

Organised by the Indian National Young Muslims Front, the demonstrators carried placards: "Go back Graham," "Vacate aggression in Kashmir" and "Kashmir belongs to India."

Earlier at a public meeting held by the Front, a resolution was *adopted stating that there could be no solution of the Kashmir* issue until the United Nations asked Pakistan "to get out of Kashmir, which constitutionally and legally is a part of the Indian territory."—UPI.

Indian Muslims Pledge To Free Azad Kashmir

LUDHIANA, Jan. 4

Local Muslims today pledged at a meeting that they will not shirk to make sacrifice for liberation of Pakistan-held Kashmir" and for this cause they would lend full support to Kashmir.

Prominent Nationalist Muslim Khawaja Mohd Akram presiding over the meeting assured the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, that Muslims of India "will give him their wholehearted support to liberate the Kashmiris in Pakistan-held Kashmir as they were passing through chaos and innumerable sufferings."—UPI.

Pure Case Of Sabotage

SHILLONG, Jan. 4

A high police official of Assam said that yesterday's attempt to set fire to the Secretariat building was a clear case of attempted sabotage.

He stated that security arrangements round the Secretariat building were being strengthened immediately by increasing the number of Security officials on duty there.

So far no arrest has been made and police investigation is being carried on.

It may be mentioned here that there have been a series of attempts to burn down the Assam Secretariat building in course of the last few weeks.

It is believed that there is a well-laid conspiracy behind the plot.—UPI.

Reward For Clue In Cases Of Desecration

CHANDIGARH, Jan. 4.

The Punjab Government has announced rewards of Rs. 2,000 each for information leading to successful prosecution in the cases of sacrilege of religious places at Amritsar and Chandigarh.

Some cases of throwing cigatette tins and provocative posters with a view to injure the religious susceptibilities of the members of a particular community occurred in Amritsar and some other districts recently.

At Chandigarh, an explosion occured in the precincts of a religious place.

Rewards for Rs. 200 each have also been announced for similar clues in such cases in Patiala, Gurdaspur, Karnal, Rothak and Bhatinda Districts.—UPI.

Award For Indian Film

At the Awards presentation ceremony of the San Francisco International Film Festival, the Press Officer, Consulate-General of India, Mr. Hussain receives an award on behalf of India for the best motion-picture 'Pather Panchali'. The award is formally being presented by actress Shirley Temple. Seen at left in the picture is Mr. Irving M. Levia, Director of the San Francisco International Film Festival.

MOVE AGAINST HINDI IN SOUTH DEPLORED

AHMEDABAD, January 4.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, said today that it was deplorable that even Chief Ministers of various States in India were "not setting up an example of national outlook."

Speaking at the 19th annual day function of the H.L. College of Commerce, Dr. Rao also deprecated the move in the south against adoption of Hindi as the official language

He said that India today presented a spectacle of double living and double thinking" because of an awful split-personality, which prevented citizens from feeling kinship with their environment and with their fellow citizens.

This resulted in wide divergence between profession and practice, even at the highest level

Added to this was the cringing, authority-ridden social set up.

All this was hardly conducive to our self professed aim of a socialistic pattern of society.

NARROW OUTLOOK

He said that everywhere one found public leaders and even Chief Ministers of States talking only in terms of the exclusive interest of their States.

On the food front, and in the matter of raising Plan resources, the States were shifting their blame on to the Centre.

Concluding Dr. Rao called upon students in Gujarat to take lively interest in problems of every State in the country.

Gujaratis were specially noted for their intelligent disposition and cementing propensities. They should rise to the occasion he added.—UPI.

SCARCITY IN BIHAR

PATNA, Jan. 4

About two crores and sixty lakhs of people are affected by scarcity condition in sixteen districts of Bihar, according to the report on the scarcity condition in the State for the fortnight ended December 15, 1958.

The affected districts are: Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Putrnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.—UPI.

Linguistic Test For Andhra State Service

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has stipulated linguistic qualification for services in the State.

According to amendments made to the Special Rules for the Administrative Services, a candidate appointed to service, who did not possess an adequate knowledge of Telugu, is required to pass the third class language test (viva voce parts A, B, and C) in Telugu within the period of his probation, failing which he shall not be eligible to draw increments in the scale of pay applicable to him.

If the candidate failed to pass the test within a further period of one year, he shall be liable to be discharged from service.—UPI.

Maniben Patel Nominated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Government of India have nominated Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, M.P., as a member of the Central Social Welfare Board for a period of two years. —UPI.

Scientist Protests

ROME, January 4.

Italian scientist Ezio Falla-Caravino protested in a statement issued here today against the awarding of the 1957 Physics Nobel Prize to two Chinese-born scientists residing in the United States for their discovery of the last indivisible particle of matter.

The Italian scientist claimed he had made the same discovery six years ago.

He said in a statement published by the Ansa News Agency that he had reported his discovery on page 16 of a paper deposited in a sealed envelope with the Chancellery of the Italian "Lincei" Academy.

This report, Falla-Caravino said, sums up for years of research and experimental results.

The scientist proposed that the report be opened by the Academy in order to prove the truth of his claim.—UPI-AFP.

Police On The Alert In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4.

Federal police as well as the Buenos Aires provincial police have been in a state of alert since midnight, according to well-informed sources.

In Buenos Aires, some machine-guns have been installed in the police headquarters, while security precautions have been strengthened along the railroad tracks, near bridges, electric power and gas stations as well as some industrial installations.

The sources said the precautions had been taken to prevent acts of sabotage by clandestine Peronist cells.

For several days police have been conducting a campaign against Peronist cells and in Buenos Aires.

On Thursday, Provincial Police Chief Desiderio Suarez said that 248 Peronist cells were preparing to start a "guerilla war" at the opportune moment.—UPI-AFP

STATE POLICE CHIEFS TO CONFER SOON

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Inspectors General of Police from various States are meeting in Delhi for four days from January 6. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant Union Home Minister will address the officers on the inaugural day.

Items for discussion include organisation matters, training, crime and public relations.—UPI.

Folk-Tale Contest

POONA, Jan. 4

To encourage short stories in traditional style with new ideas, themes and contents, All India Radio, Poona is organising a folk-tale contest.

The artists who participate in the contest will have to achieve a synthesis of tradition, style and language on the one hand and present day problems and modern content on the other.—UPI.

NASSER'S TERMS FOR A RECONCILIATION

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

EGYPTIAN President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in an interview published yesterday that Egypt would agree to a reconciliation with the Western powers if they abandoned the Bagdad Pact, the Eisenhower Doctrine, and "pressures aimed at dictating our policy."

Nasser made the statement in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper "Al Kifah" made public by Radio Cairo yesterday.

He said Egyptian policy was based on the necessity of establishing friendly relations and co-operation with all nations and "we have never sought to antagonise the West.

"All we ask of foreign governments is to respect our independence," he added.

Speaking of a federal union between Egypt and Syria, which he hoped to achieve this year, Nasser said he had no objection to Iraq joining the federation.

"On the contrary," he said. "we will welcome with pleasure that country in the new Arab union. It is only necessary for Iraq to abandon the Bagdad Pact and denounce its treaty with Britain concluded in 1955."

The Egyptian President said that any Arab State which wished to join the new federal union must first of all break "the chains which link them with foreign powers."—UPI-AFP.

Fuchs Very Near South Pole

LONDON, Jan. 4.

THE B.B.C. announced this morning that Dr. Vivian Fuchs, leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, and Sir Edmund Hillary, who reached the South Pole yesterday, would link up at the Pole today.

The two leaders had been in touch by Radio, the B.B.C. added. Earlier the radio had announced that Fuchs was only 50 miles from the South Pole.

London evening newspapers, quoting reports received from Wellington (New Zealand(, stated today that Sir Edmund Hillary, who reached the South Pole on Friday, had decided to leave the Pole by the first plane leaving the American base.

This sensational report, if true, seemed to indicate that the New Zealander would not accompany Dr. Vivian Fuchs across the Antarctic continent as planned.

The original plan was that once the British and New Zealand parties linked up, Hillary would accompany Fuchs back to the Ross Base.

Hillary was to have awaited Fuchs at depot 700 some way from the South Pole, but Hillary decided to go on to the Pole, when Fuchs was delayed by bad weather.—UPI-AFP.

WorldRecord Beaten

PARIS, Jan. 4.

A four-engine Lockhead "Super-Starliner" beat the world speed record for commercial airliners between New York and Paris by covering the distance in 8 hours and 53 minutes.—UPI-AFP.

POONA, Jan. 4

An exhibition and funfare is being held here from January 23 to 29 for a Joint Welfare Fund for soldiers, airmen, police and employees of the Prison Department.

ALBANIA RELEASES BRITISH PLANE

LONDON, Jan 4.

The British Skymaster airliner, forced down by Albanian jet fighters on Tuesday was today released by the Albanian Government.

The crew of six including a 23-year-old stewardess are reported to be in good health.

The plane after touching down at Brindisi took off again for the United Kingdom and is expected to reach Hurn Airport near Bournemouth late tonight.

Tirana Radio accused the aircraft of violating Albanian air space, although only three minutes before the jets swooped on the Skymaster she reported she was "on route."

The aircraft came down at Valona where the Russians over the past few years have constructed huge naval and air bases, including large underwater "pens" for long-range submarines.—NAFEN.

The 59-mile long Kottayam-quilon rail link of the Ernakulam-Quilon section will be declared open by the Union Communications Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram on January 6.

BRITISH THREAT TO STOP ALL AID TO MALTA

LONDON, January 4.

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD SENT A STRONGLY WORDED TELEGRAM TO MALTA PREMIER DOM MINTOFF ON FRIDAY WARNING THAT THE "BRITISH TAXPAYER" WAS NOT GOING TO CONTINUE CARRYING THE BURDEN OF THE ISLAND'S ECONOMY.

The Colonial Secretary's telegram, the text of which was published late Friday night, was in reply to Mintoff's message informing Britain of the Maltese Parliament's decision to break away from Britain.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in the telegram to Mintoff, "Since you took office, we have provided nearly 15 million pounds in direct assistance to Maltese budgets. This year's grant has been the highest in Malta's history."

The Colonial Secretary said that "although it was not our original intention to publish details of the negotiations on future arrangements between Malta and the United Kingdom, your recent action puts me under an obligation to inform the Maltese people about the exceptionally generous economic and financial arrangements which we had proposed, involving continued capital assistance from Her Majesty's Government of 25 million pounds over a five year period, quite apart from generous assistance for such things as health and education."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd told the Maltese Premier that he had "recklessly hazarded" these British intentions.

"I must now tell you," continued the Colonial Secretary, "that I consider it essential not only that the Maltese people should know the foregoing facts but understand that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared that the British taxpayer should go on carrying alone a burden which should be shared by the Maltese Government and people."—UPI-AFP.

Soviet Scientists For Delhi

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.

A group of Soviet scientists, headed by Ivan Bardin, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences left Moscow for New Delhi yesterday, Moscow radio reported.

They will attend the 45th session of the Indian Science Congress.—UPI-AFP.

Nehru Book For IKE's Library

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4

Frank Moraes' "Jawaharlal Nehru" is among the 200 books presented to President Eisenhower for the White House library.

The books were selected and presented by a committee of the American Booksellers Association to carry on a custom that began in 1929. Every four years since that time the booksellers have chosen what they consider the 200 best and most important titles published in the United States for presentation to the President early in his term.

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., scientific adviser to the President, accepted the books Thursday on behalf of the President.

In addition to the Moraes book, others on the list included Chester Bowles' "Ambassador's Report, Eleanor Roosevelt's 'India and the Awakening East," William O. Douglas' "North From Malaya," Heinrich Harper's "Seven Years in Tibet," Maurice Herzog's "Annapurna," and John Hunt's 'Conquest of Everest."

Menon

Continued from Page 1

to resolve a local territorial dispute. There could only be one solution for the Kashmir issue and that was vacation of aggression by Pakistan; "and this will be vacated", he said amidst cheers.

India, he said, was waiting for the conscience of the world, the democratic forces in Pakistan and the unity of the Indian people to determine this issue in such a way that the area of Kashmir now occupied by Pakistan, again became an integral part of the Union.

"Many here think of India and Kashmir.

"Kashmir is the rest of India. The Indian army is the army of Kashmir. If Kashmir is invaded, it will go there.

"We are not spoiling for a fight. But if there should be any further inroads into our territory or any other form of agression then we will do our best to safeguard our security," he said.

SUBVERSIVE AGGRESSION

He said the aggression by Pakistan was a continuing one in the sense of the attempts to infiltrate into Indian-administered territory and in the sense of the suppression that was going on in the so-called Azad Kashmir areas, the suppression of the people there and the use of the natural resources there in the interests of Pakistan.

A further situation had also arisen in that Pakipstani leaders and Government had sponsored aggression of our territory by means of subversive activities. Therefore, the problem before us was unity and the freedom of our country.

'DIVIDE AND LEAVE'

He said the time had come to make it clear to everybody that India was not disputing any bit of territory, but that a neighbour country was trying to change the boundaries of the Union by force.

It was India's desire that national interests should not lead to larger conflicts. Unfortunately, this had happened in Korea, China and Germany.

In our country, partition had resulted in the Kashmir dispute.

He said: "in the olden days, empires used to divide and rule. now they divide and leave".

Mr. Hifzur Rahman, a former MP and a prominent citizen of Delhi, said though Pakistan claimed to be an Islamic State, it was in India that real Islamic principles prevailed.

It was no argument that Pakistan should have Kashmir because six and a half crores Muslims resided there.

There were four and a half crores Muslims residing in parts of India other than Kashmir.—UPI.

Check that impulse to wet your hair . . .

It's usual with our menfolk to dress their hair before going out with a quick dab of water. This only keeps your hair humid and might give a cold in the head.

A slight massage with Jabakusum is excellent for hair-fixing.

The charming perfume soothes your senses and eases your nerves through the daily cares.

Jabakusum HAIR OIL

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JABAKUSUM HOUSE, CALCUTTA-12.
117, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS-1.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

January 5 to 11

LIFE speeds up this week for most of us.

Those who run away with the week's prizes will be readers with initiative, originality and new ideas.

Some unexpected good fortune should come your way if your birthday happens to fall in July, August or September of any year.

Capricorn
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

An extremely promising period if you can adjust yourself to exacting people this week.

Working life seems to enter a new and promising phase provided you maintain good relations with those who matter

Money will come in easily and there may be an unexpected stroke of good luck if your birth chart carries similar indications.

Aquarius
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

Increased responsibilities will cause curtailment of social activities but one function will improve your business contacts.

The removal of opposition will give you a clear field for something you have been wanting to do.

Finances are likely to fluctuate, regular gains may be offset by losses in speculation and risky ventures.

Pisces
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

A little more patience at home and in your public associations will be worth its weight in gold this week.

If a clash occurs with your employer, an older man or a parent, will be ready to make concessions.

The full moon early in the week writes finish to a chapter in your life and introduces a period for a breather and introspection.

Aries
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

An exciting week with problems and opportunities equally divided.

Old associations may be broken and new ones formed.

Whether you stand to win or lose will depend mainly on whether you attach the greater importance to human or material values.

Money made through routine business may be lost in speculation, gambling or pleasures at week-end.

Taurus
APRIL 21—MAY 20

Unexpected changes in the political sphere will considerably influence your business and investments.

You will also have to be more discriminating where friendship and financial matters are concerned.

Do not lend, borrow, or stand security for others particularly in the last three days of the week.

Gemini
MAY 21—JUNE 20

Indecision about a course of action will bother you for a day or two.

Then you will take the plunge and do what you always meant to do.

Financial outlook is steadily improving but only if you keep to familiar lines and methods.

Speculation, races and risky commitments will bring losses, especially at the end of the week.

Cancer
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Difficulty in your business or occupational affairs will result from a tactless interview.

Nevertheless, your confidence in a plan of action will be justified and bring success.

Financially, mid-week should prove a boom period when unexpected gains may materialise.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR	
Buying:	
Business Deals	**Monday**
Personal Purchases	**Wednesday**
Selling	**Friday**
Entertainments	**Tuesday Thursday**
Sport	**Tuesday**

Leo
JULY 21—AUG. 20

The full moon shows financial interests are paramount, and is the prime mover behind the steps you take this week.

Make money while you can but don't underestimate the powers of others to call you to account if you trespass.

Avoid the pitfalls of gambles and speculative investments, even if they promise big returns quickly.

Virgo
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

You will show more initiative and with added concentration you will be able to bring outstanding matters up to date.

There will be some opposition to face, particularly in your partnership and social affairs.

Deep satisfaction will come from solving an old problem and so removing a brake on progress.

Financially a progressive week with your income steadily improving.

Libra
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

A business journey will put you in cash this week.

Along with this you will enjoy the break from the pleasure point of view.

Good luck in your home circle will be particularly pleasant and the value of a small property will increase.

Income will be reassuring but foresight now will weather a set-back to come.

Scorpio
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Financially, a progressive week with windfalls around Thursday.

Working life will be more profitable than usual but definitely more strenuous.

In the family a period of storm and tension. Take care that you do not make any irrevocable decision which you may have to regret later on.

Sagittarius
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Some financial good luck seems to be balanced by upsets in your domestic affairs.

Your own inclination may have to be sacrificed to the claims of your partner or those whom you love.

In the social sphere there will be a delightful surprise and a pleasure outing is likely during week-end.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

R. S. Iyer. (Bombay): When can I expect better times generally?

October-November, 1958, will bring you some advancement but Guru Bhukti on the whole is not much favourable.

Sani Bhukti in Rahu Mahadasa will prove to be fortunate for you.

For further details get annual predictions by a competent astrologer.

R. L. Bhandary. (Bombay): What are my future prospects regarding job?

Ravi being the lord of the 12th house, this Mahadasa is not much favourable. Stick to your job during this period.

You will however, experience some relief from July, 1958. Jupiter's transit through your 2nd house is favourable for your financial prospects.

C. M. Kamdar. (Vankaner): What is in store for me this year?

Data incomplete, degrees of planets and remaining Mahadasa at birth not furnished.

Transit of Sani through Sagittarius from February may bring better times for you, provided your ruling Dasa is favourable.

M. H. Shaikh, (Bombay): When will I get promotion in the office?

You have also not furnished degrees of planets and remaining Mahadasa at brith. It is not possible for me to answer your question without details. Please get your horoscope cast by a competent astrologer and ask again.

B. K. Mehta, (Baoda): When will my financial prospects improve?

From May next, when Venus Bhukti starts, you will begin to feel that your affairs are improving. In August, 1958, you may get an unexpected opportunity to mint money.

Sunderlal. (Palanpur) and S. K. Vakil. (Ratnagiri):

No questions can be answered without a detailed chart.

Please get your horoscope cast by a good astrologer and ask again giving degrees of planets and remaining Maha Dasa together with your chart.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up to January 11.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

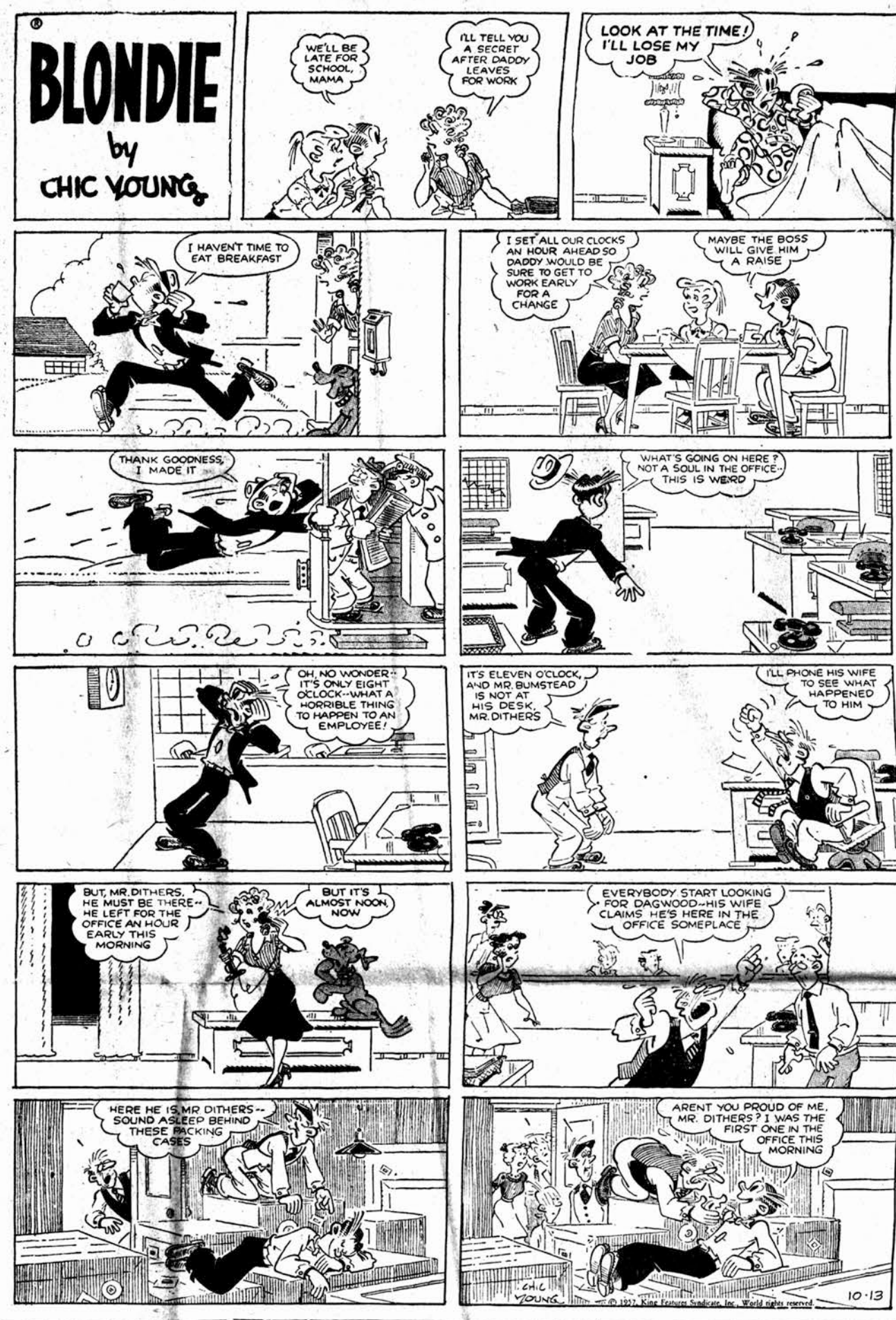
Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~~

Question: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes, as no personal replies can be sent.



South Pacific Loses Its Most Famous Woman

LAE, New Guinea. THE most famous woman in the South Pacific has called it quits.

Mrs. Flora Shaw Stewart, known as "Ma" to generations of gold miners, anthropologists, pilots, geologists, gamblers, crocodile-shooters and beachcombing drunks, has sold her "pub," the Hotel Cecil, after 51 years in the islands in the hotel business.

The "pub" is a wondrous place, an establishment where guests order by number, for the barefoot black waiters in lap-lap skirts do not speak English.

At any given moment, Ma Stewart's place is apt to house gold miners with pockets crammed with bottled dust, a United Nation's delegation, an ornithologist from New York, a croc-hunter on his way south to Sydney for vacation, a government patrol officer freshly back from contacting stone-agers who have never seen whites before, and a missionary Bishop sternly disapproving of the enthusiastic collective consumption of high-powered Australian beer he views.

Lae, the principal centre on New Guinea's north coast, still retains a bit of the frontier.

It hasn't been too long ago that a foot race along the bar of Ma Stewart's pub ended with the leading runner's disappearance: he was unpopular and a drinker had opened the horizontal barman's door, a section of the bar top.

And it hasn't been too long ago either since a visiting Sydney zoologist, who issued a call for live New Guinea snakes, got better service than he bargained for.

A "bloke from the bush" wandered into the "pub," opened his shirt and dumped a squirming and poisonous mass of snakes on the bed.

Since she arrived in Samarai in eastern Papua, a dark-eyed Scots lassie of 20 in 1906, Mrs. Stewart has collected butterflies, birds, bad debts and race horses.

She came to the islands originally because her father was considering investing in a hotel and sent her to inspect the place. She found both a career and a husband.

She was married to Harry Gofton, who promoted the first island horse race meeting in 1910-11, three years after her arrival in the islands.

Gofton was killed in France during World War II. Their only son, Moresby Gofton, died in Europe also, flying in the Royal Air Force.

Mrs. Stewart and her sister ran a hotel at Samarai until 1929, when she married James Stewart — not Hollywood's — and both moved into the mountainous heart of New Guinea to establish the first hotel serving the hundreds of miners drawn by the fabulously wealthy Edie Creek gold rush.

RACE TRACK

The Hotel Bulolo at Wau was a plaited bamboo place, which provided accommodation for 32 guests and a glass of air-freighted beer for the prospectors when they came in from the wilderness.

MRS. STEWART AND HER HUSBAND — WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT IN WAU IN 1937 — PROMOTED ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL RACE TRACKS IN THE WORLD.

They shipped horses from Australia to Lae, then loaded them aboard big corrugated Junkers airplanes to fly them into the rugged interior.

ABRUPT END

Bookies, Parimutuel Board, jockies complete with racing colours were flown in too—and a full-fledged race track with saddling paddocks and grandstand appeared where primitive savages had been warring a short time before.

By Ralph G. Craib

Every three to four months, she recalls, a one-day race meeting would attract miners from their gold claims.

Feed for the thorough-breds was flown in from the coast and costs, she says, were "fantastic."

Racing ended abruptly in 1934 when investigation showed that — even in the heart of New Guinea — horses had been doped and jockies had held back mounts to prevent them from winning.

In those gold rush days, Mrs. Stewart was often the community banker, keeping tobacco tins of gold under her bed for miners who did not know that the hotel had no safe.

"There was a rather casual attitude toward "the yellow." She remembers, for an air freighter with a shipment of gold aboard was once left unguarded overnight when engine trouble prevented a flight. "The pilot just shut the door and went home for the night." Ma Stewart says.

She was a community banker in another way as well: Before World War II, she had nearly 25,000 dollars out in grub stakes, loans or accommodation or food to miners down on their luck. None of that sum has since been repaid.

The war arrived at Lae at several hundred miles an hour on the morning of January 17, 1942.

When Japanese planes swept in from the Bismarck Sea, Mrs. Stewart, along with other Australian women, had been evacuated south. But her pub was open and the fighters machinegunned it after attacking the airstrip.

WAR HAVOC

Bar patrons returned to their beer when the planes flew away, heading up the Markham river valley.

The Wau horses and hotel and a hotel in Lae were destroyed during the war.

Mrs. Stewart returned to Lae in 1946, one of the first civilian women to come back, to attempt to enter business again.

"There wasn't thrupence of my old hotel to be found," she says.

"I was the only woman in the territory who would have attempted to return to business under the circumstances — but I did."

SHE ACQUIRED A BARRACKS AREA RECENTLY VACATED BY AUSTRALIAN ARMY WAC'S AND WENT INTO BUSINESS IN A PLACE THAT IS STILL LEGENDARY IN NEW GUINEA.

Guests were housed in cubicles separating them from their neighbours only with thin and narrow sisalcraft walls which extended neither to the ceiling nor to the floor.

NEW VENTURE

There weren't any complaints about ventilation but there wasn't any privacy either.

Guests were segregated by sex into separate buildings.

Conditions were crude, but Ma Stewart is still proud of a pub that was for five years "the only place you could buy a cup of tea in the territory of New Guinea."

By June of 1951, however Mrs. Stewart was able to obtain materials to build the present Hotel Cecil, a large two-story wooden place that is an island institution.

It has 40 rooms, an Olympic-size swimming pool named after her son, two large bars a grill room, a dining room and a patronage that extends from visiting Ambassadors to derelicts cadging free drinks.

She Stoops To Conquer

WASHINGTON.
Chronicle Correspondent

WOMEN'S hats have long been a pet peeve of the American husband.

Now one Washington husband has done something about it! And his experiment has turned out to be a wow if expensive!

Deputy Under-Secretary of Commerce, Bradley Nash told his wife, Ruth, when they were newlyweds a year ago that he just didn't like her hats. He complained that they were always black, which he does not think becomes her blonde charms. It also hid her face, which he wanted to see.

"O.K., you buy my next hat," challenged Mrs. Nash, who is director of women's news for the Republican National Committee.

Recently when Secretary Nash returned from Europe where he had attended the Air Rate Conferences in Geneva, he stopped off in Paris, did some window shopping and spied just the hat for his wife.

The Paris Chapeau is a beige feathered pillbox with a beige veil.

Last week, Mrs. Nash wore the new hat for the first viewing by all her friends.

"Ruth, that's the most becoming hat you've ever had," was the unanimous verdict.

From now on, Mrs. Nash says her husband can buy all her hats—especially since he pays twice as much as she would ever dream of paying herself!

'Madcap' Piper Has Turned To Serious Drama

THE DETERMINED YOUNG LADY HAD DARK BROWN HAIR DRAWN TIGHTLY BACK FROM HER FACE, LIPS SCARCELY PINK, EYES AND CHEEKS MINUS MAKE-UP.

She was nothing like the flaming-tressed Piper Laurie who was for seven years at University, when she made innocous sex-and-sand pictures.

"I never liked anything I did in Hollywood," she said "I didn't like the pictures I made the colour of my hair, even my name—I detested the sound of Piper Laurie and everything it stood for.

"I always thought I heard people laughing when my name was mentioned in connection with any acting role.

"Then I made up my mind people would respect me as an actress, or I would give up my career.

"I think my trouble at Universal was that they signed me when I was so young. I was 16, and far from being any kind of actress. They put me in a couple of nothing-type roles, then decided to team me with Tony Curtis in 'The Prince Who Was A Thief.'

It made a lot of money, and it made us both stars. Only I really wasn't sure, I had the billing, but I wasn't a star—not in my own mind.

"And not in the minds of the producers at the studio either. They thought of me as 'That pretty little redhead,' never as a good actress.

"The Piper Laurie the studio created was completely unreal, a crazy creature who took milk baths and ate flowers and posed for pin-up pictures, with dyed red hair and adequate-to-bad performances in almost everything.

★

"I have no respect for the work I did for seven years. I never had a part that was believable or realistic. My publicity was always ahead of my movies. That's why I pasted on the make-up and wore fancy clothes and my red hair getting brighter and brighter. It took me seven years to realise I wasn't an actress at all.

"Piper Laurie was a name I dreamed up as a silly gag before I signed with U-I. Then the studio insisted that I keep it. My real name, Rosetta Jacobs, was considered too old-fashioned.

"My friends have convinced me that it's too late to change—and besides, I've had it for so long now, it doesn't sound THAT bad any longer. Everyone seems to be used to it."

When Piper walked out on her comfortable dol. 1,000-a-week contract with U-I more than a year ago, she had some qualms about her future but "I vowed I'd never work again as an actress unless I had a good script I had saved up and was prepared to go without salary for at least a year."

★

Piper left for New York. A friend told her about a play being cast and its author was a client of Piper's agency. She asked the agency to get the script of the play for her.

The answer came back: "We're delighted with Miss Laurie's interest, but she's too delicate for the role." She hunted down the author and told him how much she wanted to do the play.

He made various lame excuses. "I demanded to know the real reason.

"He said: 'We have great plans for this play. There's a chance for a Pulitzer Prize, so everything must be perfect. We can't put the name of Piper Laurie in the cast.'

"I couldn't blame him. I really had nothing on film to be proud of."

Today, Piper has much to be proud of. Her performances in a number of Television shows and in Metro's "Until They Sail" brought rave reviews.

When she appeared recently on Playhouse 90's "The Ninth Day", one tough critic wrote: "Piper Laurie, a pretty wild animal and budding young woman, gave a hell of a performance."

Time Magazine reviewed her appearance in "The Deaf Heart" with "Piper Laurie shows again that Hollywood has wasted a first-rate actress as a B-picture harem houri."

Reviewers across the country praised her performance in "Until They Sail." And now Maurice Evans, one of our great actors, personally chose Piper to appear opposite him in the Hallmark Hall of Fame in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Piper is Viola, a role played in the past by the first lady of the American theatre — Helen Hayes.

Jayne Mansfield and Dan Dailey have important assignments in Fox's forthcoming version of The Steinbeck drama *"The Wayward Bus."*

Smouldering is about the only word that that'll describe Sophia Loren as she appears in this still from the coming "Pride and the Passion."

It's Safer To Use A Pseudonym

THE most interesting types and characters in the world are constantly gathering on sound stages—and many of those who contribute their important services anonymously from behind the camera are often the most fascinating.

On the set of "Fraulein," at 20th Century-Fox, for instance, there hovers in the shadow of director Henry Koster, a quiet, blue-eyed little man with whom Koster confers frequently.

He's 38, a former Russian army soldier and for publication gave the name of T. Sietkov, explaining that use of the true one might prove fatal for his family.

"I'm not afraid of the secret police coming at me out here," he said with a chuckle which habitually punctuates his conversation, "But I have a mother and sister who may still be alive over there."

Sietkov's final break with his home land came after his capture by the Germans while he was leading a combat patrol on the approaches to Berlin only a few weeks before the end of the war. American forces liberated him.

"I noticed first that the Americans did not steal. Oh, some of the soldiers stole," Sietkov qualified with his chuckle, "But the Army did not steal like the Germans and we Russians.

"And the Americans gave to the people more — much more — than they took. I decided these were good people. The Russians are good, too, the government ....."

Sietkov says his first disillusionment with the Russian system came in 1938 when the MVD took his father off to Siberia.

"My father was not a political man," he stated, "And there was no reason for it. He had served in a Cossack regiment in World War I, but cared nothing for politics.

"WHEN MY MOTHER AND I TRIED TO HELP, WE WERE THREATENED WITH SIBERIA."

After beginning service in the red army, Sietkov took part in the invasion of Poland and was among the troops reeled back by the Nazis.

Sietkov himself was captured, though not a member of these divisions. The Nazis, through their own brutality, were soon to alienate these people.

At the camp he was in, Sietkov and a group of others decided they would not live long if they didn't escape. They broke out in a mass flight in which many were killed.

He finally made his way back to the Russian lines where he was wounded in the holocaust at Stalingrad and then participated in the winning Russian advance upon Germany.

Sietkov has been in the U.S. eight years and soon expects to become a citizen.

He married a Russian girl while in the United Nations Relief Administration camp in Germany and they have two children.

Of his experience as a technical adviser on "Fraulein," he says: "We are not making caricatures of the Russian soldiers, but show them as they are. They are as good men as their government will let them be."

Better Show Off Stage

MARILYN MONROE wanted to attend the New York premiere of "Look Homeward, Angel," but producer Kermit Bloomgarten wouldn't produce the tickets—on the theory Mmmarilyn's presence would distract the attention of the audience from the stage.

The good sport settled for another night.

Screen Tests Are Poison To The Woodward Gal

JOANNE WOODWARD IS SUPERSTITIOUS ABOUT TESTING FOR FILM ROLES, AND WITH GOOD REASON, THE STAR OF 20TH CENTURY-FOX "NO DOWN PAYMENT" CONFIDES.

Between takes on the production, the green-eyed blonde actress confesses she lost every film role she tested for, won every part she wasn't tested for!

"And I've tested for plenty of pictures," she admits. "Believe it or not, I was tested for Shirley Jones' role in 'Oklahoma'. I violently resisted testing for it because I hated the part for myself. It just wasn't my dish.

"But Rodgers and Hammerstein wanted to test me, heaven knows why. I wanted to test for the part Gloria Grahame played in the picture, but they wouldn't let me.

"All that was good in the test was that it proved what I felt in the first place, and what showed on the screen—that I was utterly wrong for the part, which Shirley played beautifully.

"Another time, someone took me to a party at Humphrey Bogart's house, and he came over and told me he'd like to have me tested for his 'We're No Angels.' That was the third night I was in Hollywood.

"It was so sweet and kind of him, but I didn't really think he meant it. But next day I got a call from Paramount and someone told me to come over and test for Mr. Bogart's picture. I did.

"Mike Curtiz directed the test, then called me next day and told me: 'Dahlink, I think you're marvelous but you're too neurotic for this part.' I could have told him that beforehand.

" I also tested for 'East of Eden.' Who didn't? I auditioned a couple of scenes with Paul Newman and Kazan was rather interested in me, so he decided to test me with Jimmy Dean.

"He was testing so many others that he didn't really have time to direct, so he explained what the scene was about and and Jimmy and I improvised for 15 minutes—the first one I ever tested for that I felt I was right for, and so it killed me that I didn't get the role.

"Kazan got Julie Harris to do it, and you know how marvellous she was in it.

"Buddy Adler signed me to a 20th Century-Fox contract without testing me, but I was called in to sign the contract, went right back to New York and did TV until they finally sent for me.

"Then I did four days of tests for a picture I didn't want to do. The script said: 'She had the kind of figure men turn around and stare at.' I thought: 'who, me?' At the time, that was nearly three years ago, I was skinny, not just thin.

"When I finished testing another girl walked in before camera. It was Virginia Leith, who was also testing for the role, and she was stunned when I wished her luck and hoped sincerely she'd get the part because I couldn't see myself as the femme fatale.

"She did. The picture was 'Violent Saturday,' and Virginia was so good in it."

There's a rumour around that 20th Century-Fox is confident Joanne will get an Academy Award nomination for "The Three Faces of Eve." Meanwhile without a day's rest in between, she went from playing the triple-personality girl in "The Three Faces of Eve" right into her test role as Cameron Mitchell's wife in "No Down Payment."

"No. I didn't test for this role. I just went into it, bong." She co-stars as Cameron Mitchell's wife along with Patricia Owens and Jeffrey Hunter, Sheree North and Tony Randall.

Marlon Brando and a cast that includes Monty Clift, Barbara Rush and Dean Martin in an off-type serious role, will next be appearing in Irwin Shaw's "The Young Lions," Brando is a nasty Nazi in this one.

DIRTY TACTICS ARE PART OF THE GAME

THE annual no-holds-barred battle to win friends and, more important, influence Academy voters to cast their ballots for this or that Oscar contender ranges again—this time on a more imaginative scale than ever.

Regulations of the Motion Picture Academy require that every production—long or short—must be exhibited in a Los Angeles theatre before the Dec. 31 deadline to have it eligible for candidacy.

Meanwhile, even before these public exhibitions, every company with likely 1957 pictures or performances has resorted to a series of the most unusual previews the town has ever known.

As the critical moment for nominating approached, a feature picture was not given a single preview for the press, as is routine, but was treated to an entire series of them—as many as 20 and even 30 showings in some instances.

By this scheme, invitations were surreptitiously dropped to members of the various crafts and to Academy voters to come get an advance look for free at a movie they otherwise would be forced to pay for in a theatre, or wait to see when the marathon-type showings of all contending subjects are held next February.

★

Warner Brothers already staged at least 25 "press" previews of its hot-contending "Sayonara", starring Marlon Brando, during November.

One or two would have taken care of the Hollywood writing contingent—hence, the inference is clear that invitations were quietly slipped to persons involved in the voting setup.

Columbia went out even more daringly in training its spotlight on "The Bridge Of The River Kwai" with William Holden and Alec Guinness in lead roles, which looms as a stretch-runner.

In addition to a dozen earlier "Press" previews, this studio rented the quarters of the Screen Directors Guild, where further "Press" showings were ground out every night for a week.

COMPETING COMPANIES WITH PRODUCT CONSIDERED OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE, BUT CAUGHT NAPPING, ARE BITTERLY AROUSED OVER SUCH SHARP MANOEUVRES.

In next year's scramble to influence the Oscar-makers, they're already plotting to pull out all the stops—such, perhaps, as offering costly door prizes, which one studio threatens.

Silver Clouds With A Leaden Lining

ONCE upon a time Hollywood brass would have danced in the streets in their joy over such a decision as the Supreme Court handed down a few days ago—reversing a lower court which banned showing in Chicago of a sultry French movie, "The Game Of Love."

This is now taken as a clear signal for all such foreign-made sex-based films to move in with no holds barred.

It also spells out abolishment of the archaic system of police censorship still prevailing in many cities.

Hollywood (but not the movie theatres) today looks upon such a decision with despair.

Its own production schedules sharply pared and business spotty on its Morals Code-guarded product, a barrage of spicy French, Italian and British features offered to needy U.S. theatres could usurp play dates and chalk up a staggering financial blow.

Glamor-Laddie

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Michel Ray, the hit of "The Brave One," goes to New York to star on the stage in "This Is Google," to be directed by Otto Preminger.

Here is a sure-fire way to make Michel mad: Call him a male Elizabeth Taylor. He has the same smoky blue eyes encased in heavy black lashes.

One of the finest Thespians in Hollywood, Judith Anderson is a key figure in Cecil B. De Mille's masterpiece "The Ten Commandments," one of the BIG movies of the current season.

So That's How Deals Are Made, Chillun!

"WE made a deal." That's almost as familiar a phrase around Hollywood as "Let's have lunch some time." But almost no one ever reveals how the "deal" was wrapped up—that is, who said what, to whom, where and for how much.

Well, this is the way it happened to actor Anthony Quinn when arrangements were nailed down for him to take on his first job as a motion-picture director.

As Quinn told the story: One noon in the Paramount restaurant he stopped by the Cecil B. de Mille staff table to say hello.

De Mille and Henry Wilcoxon, preparing to produce "The Buccaneer," interrupted their conversation.

"We're discussing a director for our picture," said De Mille. "Any recommendations?"

"None," said Tony. "I wouldn't want the responsibility for suggesting a director for a picture of that size."

"What about you?" said De Mille. "You've got yourself a boy," said Tony.

"We were just saying," said De Mille, "You've got it in you to become one of the great directors of Hollywood."

"I hope," gasped Tony, "I can justify your confidence in me."

"And that's all there was to it," recalled Tony. "No conference room, no prolonged discussions.

"We didn't even mention money. In fact, I staggered away and tried to compose myself.

"Finally, sitting down, I bolted my lunch and had indigestion the remainder of the day."

HOME PASTURES ARE JUST AS GREEN

IN THE FACE of what adds up to a foreign-location epidemic, Hollywood producers are constantly being reminded that California still abounds in all the picturesque and varied terrain necessary to back-drop an honest, accurate motion-picture feature.

Months ago, for instance, Frank Ross had an elaborate set to shoot "Kings Go Forth" in its actual habitat—France.

He'd even scouted the exact filming sites and had made housing arrangements for the cast and crew.

Then he discovered that two of his stars, Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood, couldn't leave the U.S. to meet his schedule.

Any studio location manager's chart is the key in such a case and Ross was immediately directed to Carmel, Calif., a beautiful resort city six motoring hours up the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles.

Today, the company is shooting in a lovely wooded section near the town and Frank Sinatra (the third star) calls it an authentic duplicate of the French countryside to which Ross had planned to lead his company.

Frank knows — he accompanied Ross on his expedition to France.

"Yes," said Tony Curtis, "So everyone who was in France tells me — you can't tell the difference. But this is something nobody over there picked up."

He put out a hand to show big red blotches of poison oak. "Wanna shake hands?" he grinned. "That's one way I know who my friends are around here. They're broken out, too."

Trouble In The Offing

ANITA EKBERG'S 23-year-old sister, Ingrid, even prettier than big sister and just as well stacked in the usual places, will be coming to Hollywood soon after the first of the year to try for a movie career.

Maybe with Anita, who is going home to Sweden for Christmas with husband Anthony Steel. The big question: Is Hollywood big enough for two Ekbergs?

Flashes From Filmdom

TARAKESWAR, a village near Calcutta, will be the locale of Bangsi Aash's forthcoming venture, 'Sri Sri Tarakeswar," a devotional.

The cast includes Kanu Banerjee, Nitish Mukherjee, Kamal Mitra, Ajit Banerjee, Mahendra Gupta, Nabagopal, Padma Debi, Sopa Sen, Aparna Debi, Swagata Chakravarty, Sandhya Roy and others.

A number of folk dances will be an added attraction.

★

KAMAL AMROHI is likely to replace Raj Kapoor for the leading role in Kamal Pictures' Technicolor movie, "Pakeeza."

The change, which might result in Kamal Amrohi's first appearance as an actor, is due to Raj's heavy engagements.

This will be the second time that the leading man of this film has been changed. When the production of the picture was announced, it was Ashok Kumar who to star opposite Meena Kumari.

Kamal plans to resume shooting of the film during the middle of January.

Kumar, Jeevan, Sapru, Murad, Indira, Kamala Mukherji and Sheila Kashmiri play supporting roles.

The music is being scored by Ghulam Mohammed and the lyrics by Kamal Amrohi and Sultan Majroohpuri.

★

THE BENGALI hit, "Tasher Ghar," is to be made in Hindi under the name of "Jiyo Aur Jine Do."

The movie, to be shot in Bombay and Calcutta, will feature top Hindi and Bengali film artists.

Uttam Kumar, who acted the lead in the "Tasher Ghar," will play the same role in the Hindi version.

Mangal Chakravarty, who directed the original will also wield the megaphone for the new version.

The film is to go into production soon.

★

THE forthcoming venture of a Calcutta company will be the Bengali version of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

The soript of "Jhinder Bandi", is by Gouranga P. Bose, who will also direct the picture.

Pradeep Kumar will be seen in the lead role with Sabita Chatterjee.

Regular shooting is expected to start very soon.

MEHBOOB's technicolour classic, "Mother India," is to be screened commercially in Britain by Columbia Pictures some time in late January or early February.

The film, tailored to suit Western audiences, will be 10,500 feet long and have four songs. It will be sub-titled in English.

Considerable interest is being shown by American and European film distributors to screen the film all over the world.

There is a possibility that Mehboob may complete another deal with Columbia to handle the distribution of the film in the United States and Japan.

The film's premiere in London will be attended by its top stars, who include Nargis, Raj Kumar, Kum Kum and Rajendra Kumar.

★

DAISY IRANI, popular child star, is soon to get a major assignment in a Tamil picture, to be produced by A.V.M.

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LINGUISTICS

LINGUISTIC acrobatics, shadow-boxing and cold war exercises of the vocal type marked the year-end Christmas conferences and seminars, and there has been marked massing of forces in the Punjab, Bengal and Madras against Hindi as the official language of India.

While the authors and literary men assembled in Calcutta expressed the view that in India "no one language should be given a status that will discriminate against other languages," the Union Language Convention recently called in Madras declared that English should continue as the official language of the Indian Union, and the Constitution of India should be amended accordingly.

This is a definite setback to the directive principle of the Constitution, though one can understand the plea that the lease on English language should be extended for more years, till the country is able to get a working knowledge of of Hindi.

★

THE limitations of Hindi in its content and viability, when compared with other older languages like Tamil and Sanskrit, have been recognised in exhaustive discussions in the Constituent Assembly, and it was adopted as the official language more on the ground that its currency is greater than the other superior and established languages of India.

Though English has a distinct place and must co-exist with other Indian languages as a link between the East and the West, its adherents form only a microscopic minority, and its exaltation as a permanent national language will be galling to the national spirit.

The argument that English as the official language has been working well for the past ten years since independence, and the theory that there is nothing dishonourable in having English as the national language when India has chosen to be a member of the Commonwealth are naive, and if one carries this premise to its logical conclusion, it can be equally argued that the Union Jack can well be the national flag of India!

★

THE scare that is sought to be raised on the score that the prescription of Hindi is an imposition and a symbol of North Indian domination is mendacious propaganda, as the North has stood the "invasion" of saints like Shankaracharya, Madhwacharya and Ramanuja and embraced their religion with open arms.

Even a Tamil savant like Kumara Guruparar carried the gospel of Saiva Siddanta of the South to banks of the Ganges, and lectured in Sanskrit so tellingly on the beauties of Ramayana composed by the Tamil poet Kamban that Tulsidas, who was a listener, felt inspired to re-write the magnum opus in Hindi.

A glaring contrast to the parochial mind betrayed by the present-day "Little Tamilians" was the ancient glory of Tamil Nad, when Tamil scholars soared to heights, Thiagaraja wrote his songs in Telugu and Dikshatar composed his 'kritis' in Sanskrit, and their memories are still held in reverence by the Tamils, though they wrote in a different tongue.

★

IN the past Sanskrit served as a common language for intercommunication, but with its liquidation as a spoken language, Hindi fills the gap being the medium of expression of over 40 per cent of the population.

People with bitter memories of British rule have a genuine fear that an official language will hamper the growth of other languages, just as English suppressed them, but this is unfounded, as Hindi is the language of the soil and a kith and kin of many regional languages.

Little minds and a big State go ill together, and if people fully realise the responsibility of their newly won freedom and the immensity of their territory extending from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, which has never come under one rule in any age of history, they will not indulge in petty bickerings and will readily accept Hindi as the only language which has greater chances of linking them together.

AFGHANS TAKE BIG STRIDES ON PATH OF PROGRESS

BEYOND the strategic and historic Khyber Pass, lies the fortress-like country of Afghanistan famous for its mountain grandeur, fruits and freedom-loving people.

By Z. H. Kazmi

Bounded by the USSR on the north, by Iran on the west, by Pakistan in the east and the south and with its north-eastern part touching the borders of China and India, Afghanistan is a classic example of an independent buffer state.

In ancient times the country was called 'Aryana' meaning the 'Land of the Aryans', for the Aryans are known to be its first settlers.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE FIFTEEN MILLION PEOPLE, ARE THE DESCENDANTS OF THE GREAT ARYAN RACE.

Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras of the Mongolian origin constitute the rest of the population.

Great Leader

Situated at the cross-roads of Asia, Afghanistan has perpetually been the meeting place of nations.

The Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Mauriyans, Scythians, Huns, Arabs, Turks and Mughals have in turn settled in or ruled over it.

Alexandar the Great, Ganghis Khan and Tamerlane passed through it to conquer vast territories, and it was this mountainous country through which the fiery Turkish and Persian monarchs marched eastwards to carve out mightly Kingdoms in the Golden Land of India.

But despite the impact of a seemingly endless succession of races, thoughts and ideas, the inhabitants of Afghanistan preserved a remarkable and astonishing spirit of struggle for existence until the 18th century when they, under the leadership of their great leader, Ahmad Shah Abadali, succeeded in establishing a real Afghan State extending from the shores of the Caspian Sea in the west to the banks of the river Sutlej in the east.

Although Afghanistan is largely a land of mountains and deserts, its numerous fertile plains and valleys yield rich crop of wheat and a profusion of luscious fruits which provide food locally and form a prominent feature of Afghan trade in the markets of India and Pakistan.

Irrigation

Irrigation has done much to reclaim land and convert it into thriving oases for Afghan irrigation engineers can hardly be surpassed by those of any other nation.

DEEP IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION AND AT AN ALTITUDE OF 9,000 FEET, THE HARDY AFGHAN FARMERS PRODUCE THE COLD-RESISTANT WHEAT THAT RIPENS WITHIN 40 DAYS OF SOWING.

Cultivation of land is the chief occupation of the people.

A large quantity of wool is obtained from sheep for making carpets and rugs which is the main industry of the country.

The carpets produced locally are of lovely texture and design.

With the introduction of the hydro-electric system, the number of spinning-mills and sugar-factories is steadily increasing.

Streaming down the high mountains of Central Afghanistan, the Helmand, one of the most spectacular rivers of the world, passes through Dasht-e-Marg (Desert of Death) in the south-western part of the country.

Since the fifth millimium BC, a chain of prosperous cities with strong fortresses, was established along its banks.

Of these, the most populous and important was Chakhansur.

The hideous and insane policy of total extermination pursued by Genghis Khan, "the Scourge of God," was responsible for turning these flourishing human habitations into a howling desert.

Recent excavations throw light on the inventions and skill of their unfortunate inhabitants.

As the ambitious Helmand River Project is nearing completion, model villages are rising and vast tracts of wasteland are rapidly coming under the plough.

River Project

From the present pace of progress it appears that this burning gravel bed of sand will in the near future regain some of its bygone glory.

Watered by a tributary of the River Kabul and shaded by tall poplars and cypresses, the beautiful valley of Bamian, is situated some hundred miles west of Kabul.

BESIDES BEING INCOMPARABLE IN SCENIC SPLENDOUR, IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST MONUMENTS OF HUMAN HISTORY FOR IT WAS FROM HERE THAT BUDDHISM SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"Into the face of a great cliff, on many different levels, early Buddhists carved thousands of enormous caves, hidden corridors and tiny cubicles, in the first century B.C.

"This cliff thus became a living temple, each room of which was ornamented with elegant carvings and lovely frescoes.

"The glory of Bamian is inexhaustible.

"Once while friends explored deep caves, I sat in a room as big as the auditorium of a cinema, looking out upon the tender valley that housed this supreme temple, and above the cool trees I counted 61 separate mountain peaks, each over 14,000 feet high, snow-covered and having several waterfalls."

The Capital

In these words an American traveller describes the riches of this magnificent valley.

Bamian's two colossal statues of Buddha —175 and 116 feet high—though defaced, are at once grand and simple.

high plateau, at the foot of a snow-capped mountain, and is surrounded by a fertile district.

Divided in two parts—old and new—this enchanting city, nouses about 500,000 people.

While the old-style bazars, towering mosques, houses of brick and wood and fascinating alleys are the main features of the old city, the new city boasts of handsome modern buildings, wide streets and lovely gardens.

Ancient forts perched on hilltops and the river Kabul passing right through the city, make the Afghan metropolis attractive.

In a quiet beautiful spot, just on the outskirts of Kabul, is the tomb of Babar the founder of India's Mughal Empire.

Until destroyed and its 12,00,000 inhabitants slaughtered by Genghis Khan in the twelfth century A.D., Herat was the most thriving city of Afghanistan and the seat of its medieval culture.

It has not yet recovered from the catastrophe.

The ruins of its fort, splendid buildings and exquistic mosques still bear testimony to its grandeur.

Kandhar

About 50 miles south of the borders of the Soviet Union is situated the country's holiest city of Mazar-e-Sharif where stands a magnificent mausoleum, said to be the last resting place of Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law and a successor of Prophet Mohammad.

In the centre of the region, commonly known as the house of the real Afghans, lies the southern city of Kandhar noted

Kabul, the historical capital of Afghanistan, is situated on a for its juicy and delicious pomegranates.

The road from Kabul to Kandhar passes through Ghazni, once the bustling capital of Afghanistan.

Ghazni recalls to mind the name of Mahmood and his adventures.

Here he amassed the staggering wealth brought by him from India.

THE REMAINS OF THE FORT AND THE ORNATE TOWER OF INTRICATE BRICK-WORK ERECTED BY SULTAN MAHMOOD AND HIS TOMB SET IN A SECLUDED ROSE-GARDEN, ARE THE RICH ATTRACTIONS OF THIS CITY.

Hardly 50 years after his death, most of its excellent structures were razed to the ground by King Alauddin, 'Jahansoz' ('The world burner').

Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy.

Constitution

In 1930 King Nadir Shah granted a constitution which was amended in 1937 and 1938 by his highly educated and learned son, His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah.

The legislative power is vested in the Parliament consisting of a Senate of 50 members nominated for life by the King and a House of Representatives of 171 members elected by the people every three years.

The King appoints a Council of Ministers, headed by a Prime Minister, responsible to the Parliament.

The Government are laying much stress on education.

A modern system of schools is being built up throughout the country.

Free instruction is imparted in the educational and technical institutions.

Established in 1932, the Kabul University caters to the needs of higher education.

Persian and Pushto are the national languages of Afghanistan.

The tragic lack of communications—mainly due to the country's difficult and perilous terrain—and the paucity of funds, stand in the way of Government's efforts for the rapid progress, yet the sturdy and robust Afghans are working hard, under the guidance of their enlightened and progressive monarch, H.M. King Mohammad Zahir Shah to keep pace with the advanced nations of the world.

On the left, Afghan fruit merchants at Kandhar pose for a photograph. Picture on the right is the Afghan Parliament House built by King Amanullah in 1928.

"That's it, nag me the first time I want a night out."

After Teens – The Dame

BETWEEN the sweetness of girlhood and the frustration of womanhood, there exists a curiously delightful creature, called a DAME.

By Yezdi Dhalla

Dames come in assorted shapes and sizes, weights and shades, tastes and temperaments.

But all Dames have the same creed—to talk, to see and be seen—and to protest with loud noise, their one very valuable weapons, though adult females may restrain them while in their company.

The painter's delight, the tailor's model, the merchant's pagoda tree, the film-producer's new face, the poet's dream, the photographer's pride, the professor's new find, the waiter's tipper, the papa's darling, the boss's favourite, the youth's 'glad eye', the gossiper's meat, the postman's nuisance, the mamma's sorrow, the priest's target, the doctor's headache and the lover-boy's.....ALL, the Dame is found everywhere.

Mother controls her, (mother-in-law....never mind!) little girls envy her, little boys hate her, elder brothers and sisters tolerate her, father pleases her, adults: (males encourage her, females sneer at her), her spinster aunts fondle her, her professors (males) inspire her, college boys like her, college girls....irritate her, and her beaux protect her—from everyone and everything.

A DAME IS TRUTH WITH SOPHISTICATION ON HER LIPS, BEAUTY WITH JACK-IN-THE-BOX CHARMS, WISDOM MIXED WITH VOGUE, AND HAS THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE WITH A HEART FOR A BOSS.

When you want her to make a good impression, her mind turns to ice-cream cones, or else.....

she becomes a wild, fussy creature, mercilessly moody, and out to display her sense of independence.

A Dame is a wonderfully strange combination of showy modesty, serious vanity and sober beauty.

She has the energy of a pocket-size atom bomb, the audacity of a steel-trap, the flicker of a candle-flame, and when she makes something....she has the tongue—five feet long.

EQUIPMENT

Nobody else can cram into one small hand-bag—no, not even a kangaroo in her pouch! —a crumpled, scented hankey, a bright-coloured lip-stick, a telephone diary, a long-expired railway season ticket, a couple of tickets for a movie—booked surprisingly in advance—a half-eaten chocolate, a compact-box; of course, currency in crumpled notes and counterfeit-looking coins, an ink-less pen or a blunt pencil, some cuttings from different periodicals, referring to recipes and "situation vacant," a list of items of "awful necessity" to be bought, some replies to letters—official and otherwise—to be posted, and, probably someone's handsome photograph.

THEY DIFFER

One Dame differs from the other in her ways and whims, moods and morals, in thoughts and in feelings to such an extent, that one can say, without much hesitation, that each is a type by herself. However, Dames may be classified—somewhat unflatteringly, perhaps—as Salt, Pepper and Spice.

Miss Salt is calm and practical and her attitude generally towards man is slow—and hence, steady; towards mouse, she is indifferent, and is jealous of girls. Fond of diets, love-stories and culture (whatever that means!), Miss Salt is an ideal companion on a desert island.

SHE IS INDUSTRIOUS CREATIVE IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ART, AND IS ULTRA-APPREHENSIVE OF THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR, IN CULCATED IN HER PROBABLY BY HER SPINSTER AUNTS AND MORAL-TEACHERS.

Her speciality: Adaptiveness—to man, situations and life.

Daring towards mouse, sincere to man, appreciative of her own sex, the Pepper-Dame is piquant and poetic. She likes crime stories, chocolates and clothes.

Her speciality: Ability to remain indifferent in the face of piling dishes and linens.

More at home with her type of man, than with any sort of female, Miss Pepper, will begin a clean-slate, once jilted.

In the last, but by no means the least, category of Dames, Miss Spice—or "spicy," if that is English!—is loud and explosive. She is all things to all males at all times, and to females.....never mind!

SHE IS AN EXPONENT OF THE FAMOUS GRASS HOPPER TACTICS, AS FAR AS SHE CAN MANAGE, IN THE CONTEXT OF HER MOODS AND MAN.

When trouble comes, however, from the opposite sex, the Spice Dame employs the slogan: "Repeat the dose"—even if it means on someone else.

ONCE JILTED

It is not the dress or the dates that a Dame makes; it is not the eyes or the lips that her feelings tell; it is not her industry or her intellect that her charms reveal; it is not the laughter or the learning that her beauty speaks; it is not the laboratory or the library that go to create her; it is not the walk or the talk that her manners display but a Dame is a DAME: th ambitious, instinctive, inspiring, mother of tomorrow's world.

CONCLUSION: You've got to know her, man!!

Venue Of Congress Session

Gauhati, A Puranic City With New Role

By K. A. S. RAO

IT was in the year 1926 that the Indian National Congress held its 40th session at Gauhati, and it was a period when the country had somewhat lost its political moorings.

Addresing the three-thousand and odd delegates that had assembled at this most picturesque of the Assam towns, in the north-eastern frontier of our land, the president, late S. Srinivasa Iyengar, stressed the great need for immediate political heart-searching and action in the following words:

"The need of the hour is not philosophy but action, not freedom for the individual but freedom for the nation, not only unity in ideal and object, but also unity in methods and action, direction and pace, and above all organisation and discipline first and last, and right through."

To the visitor, the town of Gauhati, apart from its present political significance has many attractions.

GAUHATI, "GOAHATHI," MEANING THE HIGHLAND COVERED WITH ARECA PALMS, LIES NESTLING IN THE GREEN AND BLUE LAP OF THE BEND OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER.

This is the terminal station of the Bengal-Assam railink, and it is also on the highway connecting Bengal with Sadiya and Shillong, the other important towns of Assam.

Much trading in mustard seed, cotton and silk cloth, lac and other forest products is carried from this town.

As almost all the Assam towns of the British times were predominantly inhabited by Europeans, either as planters or others interested in business, this town of Gauhati too, was mostly populated with the Westerners, till recently, and it is only after the advent of freedom that some of our own business-minded and land-owning aristocracy have replaced them, giving the town a more oriental outlook.

IN PURANAS

Gauhati, is the famous city of "Pragjothisa" of our Puranas.

It is mentioned in Mahabharata, and in the Tantric literature, it is known as "Kamarupa."

The mythological story connected with this is that when Daksha organised a great sacrifice, he did not care to invite Lord Siva, his son-in-law, merely to show his dislike for him.

But Parvathi, the wife of Siva and daughter of Daksha felt that she must be present at this great event, and though much dissuaded by her Lord, she was adamant, and came uninvited to the place of the "Yagna."

As was expected, she was not properly received, and her father Daksha showed signs of disrespect too, at which she got so much enraged, that she immolated herself, in the sacred fire of the "Yagna-Kunda."

Naturally the protecting force of Kinnaras, Kimpurusha, and other Siva's hordes, that had been following her, and who been assigned by Lord Siva the duty of protecting her, immediately went into action, disrupting the entire Yagnashala and also killing Daksha.

Meantime, Siva appeared on the scene lifting up in great sorrow the charred body of his beloved, who thus came to be known as "Sati" began his 'Tandava' dance to control his surging rage and console himelf as best as he could.

This meant disruption of the peace of the celestial world, and to avert this, Lord Vishnu was obliged to use his "Chakra" to cut into pieces the body of Sati, so that Siva might come to his normal serenity.

REINCARNATON

Thus Sati's body was cut into fifty-one pieces, and wherever a bit fell, there came into existence a sacred place.

At Gauhati too fell a portion of her body and Sati had reincarnation there as the presiding deity of eternal love and primordial creative force.

Thus the famous temple of Kamakhya came into being, and it has been the centre of the great Sakti cult among the Hindus.

This entire story is very picturesquely described in the Kalika Purana and it is stated to be on the Kamagiri Nilachel of ancient times.

This same place has also been associated with the great Narakasura. When he was ruling here, the famous Rishi Vasista came to offer at the temple of Kamakhya his prayers, and as he was not allowed to do so by Naraka, he cursed that those who offered prayers there would have their desires unfulfilled; and ruled that this curse was to be operative for three centuries only.

It is also from here that Lord Krishna, after defeating Narakasura, released from detention 16,000 girls, and 14,000 elephants that had been kept imprisoned by Naraka.

It was also from here that Krishna carried away Rukmini, that beautiful damsel of his dreams.

EVEN TODAY, ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA, THE TEMPLE OF ASWAKANTA WITH ITS [illegible] WITH MARKINGS OF HORSE HOOFS IS PIOUSLY SHOWN TO THE VISITING PILGRIMS.

Assam, our eastern frontier, has been through historical ages the venue for the influx of tribes of Mongolian origin.

But unlike what happened in the north-west frontier, the invading tribes have been not as much assimilated, but tend to have their own racial characteristics yet dominant in the eastern zone.

History informs us that of the ancient invading Mongolian tribes that came pouring into Assam, the Ahoms were the most virile and brave, and yet the 'sleepy hallows of the Brahmaputra Valley, soon overcame them and absorbed them into its own racial types.

AHOM RULE

Farista, the noted Persian historian refers to one King Cshankel, one of the Ahom rulers of ancient Assam, as having a vast army with 4000 elephants, 100,000 horse and 400,000 foot-soldiers, and it was he who bravely fought at Ghraghat Afraisiyab, the King of Turam beyond the Himalayas.

Hiuen-Tsiang, the well-known Chinese traveller also refers to the high civilisation of the Assam cities of his times.

It was these robust Ahom rulers of ancient Assam that beat back the onslaught of the Moghul incursions into Assam.

The hilly, but most swampy valley area of Assam, especially in the rainy season has been very helpful to the Ahom rulers to maintain their overlordship.

It was at the close of the Burmese war of 1826 that Assam became a British territory, and in 1832, Cachar was also annexed into Assam area.

In 1835, the Jantia Hill area too was included, and the rule of the East India Company became supreme all over this vast Assam area.

In 1839, Upper Assam was joined to Bengal, but in 1874 it was detached under a separate Chief Commissionership.

With the Partition of Bengal in 1905, it was united to the eastern part of Bengal and in 1912, the Chief Commissionership was again renewed.

In 1921, it was made into a Governor's province.

It is to be stated that there are today some three leading tribes, namely the Garas, the Khasis and the Nagas, who are yet not much assimilated into the racial groups of our country, and it is from these quarters, the recent political unrest and troubles arise.